

85582
Vade Mecum:

OR, A
COMPANION
FOR A
CHIRURGION.

Fitted for times of Peace or War.

Briefly shewing

The use of every Instrument necessary, and
the Vertues and Qualities of such Medicines as are
ordinarily used, with the way to use them.

Likewise, the Dressing of green Wounds,
either incised, or Contused, Ulcers, Fistu-
la's, Fractures, and Dislocations.

Together with the manner of making Re-
ports, either to a Magistrate, or a Coroners Enquest.

ALSO

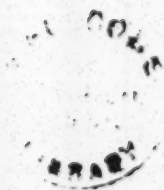
A Treatise concerning Bleeding at the Nose.

The fifth Edition corrected, with the Addition of Di-
rections, for Vomitting and Purging.

By *THO. PRUGIS*, Doctor in Physick.

London, Printed by *E. C. & A. C.* for *Tho. Williams*, at the
Sign of the Bible in Little-Britain, 1670.

55





To the Right Honourable

WILLIAM,
Earl of Devonshire,

*The Author wisheth all increase
of happiness.*

My Lord,

EMboldned by the many favours
I have received from your
Lordship, I have adventured to send
this Pilgrim to salute the World
under the pass and protection of your
Honours favour. My Lord, the rea-
son of this my Presumption may be
easily rendered, sith your more than
extraordinary vertues ennoble your
blood, as much as your Nobility il-
A 3 *lustrates*

illustrates your virtues, like a Diamond set in Gold, was my inducement hereunto; your virtues, not your dignities; your goodness, not your greatness, conjuring mine affection to a sincere respect and zeal to your Lordship, having no other ends or object in this my Dedication, than that this rude Pamphlet of mine, having the honour to be countenanced by so great a Personage, may the safer run the hazard of passing the censures of this too curious age, and the boldier encounter the various humours it shall meet with, assuring my self that hereby I shall be secure from the aspersions of vulgar, base, and ignoble spirits: Nor shall it, I hope, seem a subject too low your Honours view,

The Epistle Dedicatory.

Di- in that divers Princes, and noble
uce- Persons have not only Patronized
not and protected our selves and La-
not bours, but even themselves studied
af- the divine Art of Healing, and
real that so labouriously, that divers fa-
ber mous Recipes have been left by them
ti- to posterity.

My Lord, here is the whole Art
of Chirurgery Epitomized, that
whatsoever is contained in our an-
cient Writers in large Volumes, is
here in effect contracted in a little
room, with all the lines, shadows,
and dimensions, as well as if it were
in a large piece. Grant it (I beseech
you) Alexanders acceptance, which
will oblige me, as ever I acknowledg-
ed your vertues with admiration,
so likewise your favours with due re-

A 4. membrance.

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The Epistle Dedicatory.

membrance. It doth not a little trouble me, that Nature hath been no more liberal to me in terms of Expression, but because many words do often beget suspicion of dissimulation and flattery, whereunto I have ever been and shall be an utter enemy; without dissimulation, I will only add, that I am,

(My Lord)

Your Lordships most humble

Servant,

Tho. Brugis.

THE PREFACE.

EVery thing in the world is a natural vision, which we ought to see and understand for the more clear apprehension of the invisible Majesty of God; but of all these, Man is the most to be admired, being the worthiest and most excellent of all the Creators works, for whom God made all that was made. There are some that hold an opinion, that only nature was the first cause of things, and that there is no other God than nature; but they are easily overthrown if they consider, that *Prima causa quod superiorem non agnoscat à qua suum esse acceperit, ipsa sui ipsius causa est; natura vero non à seipsa sed à principio superiori existit; cum enim finita sit (ut ex Cælorum motu patet) ab alio certè definita est, nihil siquidem seipsum definit; ad hæc, si natura seipsam fecerit (quæ primæ causæ proprietas est) certè seipsam fecit naturaliter; quæ vero naturaliter fiunt, ex præexistente materia fiunt, ut si natura facta sit naturaliter, eam ex materia præexistente fieri oportuerit; quod si statuatur, natura nondum existente, consequitur aliquid factum esse naturaliter, & naturam aliquid fecisse priusquam ipsamet existeret: non est ergo natura, prima rerum causa.*

That God made man and all things else in the world, and subjected them to the power of man, cannot be denied; and why he did this, Plato tells you: *ut à Leo bono opera bona fierent: si ergo querimus, sciam one, quis fecerit, Deus est: si per quod, dixit Fiat, & facta sunt; si quare fiat, quia bonus est: nec enim auctor est:*

The Preface.

excellētiſſimior Deo, nec ars efficaciſſior Dei verbo, nec cauſa melior quàm ut bonum crearetur à Deo bono. Now although all theſe things were created of divers natures and properties, yet by the incomprehenſible wiſdom of the Creator, they were appointed to tend to one certain and common end, namely, to ſerve man, and in him to ſhew forth the infinite power and greatneſs of their work-maſter. But in man alone the treaſures of his heavenly graces are without compariſon more liberally unfolded, and that in all fulneſs and bounty, as well in regard of the goods and commodities of this life, as alſo in reſpect of the aſſured happineſs and eternal felicity, which by the eſpecial grace of God is purchaſed and aſſured to him only in the immortality of the ſecond life.

And forasmuch as every Country is not furniſhed with all ſorts of things (God having ſo diſpoſed thereof, that ſome ſhould abound with thoſe things which others greatly want and ſtand in need of) the omnipotent providence hath taught us the means of transporting by water from one Country to another, with ſmall leſs, trouble, and charges, ſo that one Nation may communicate thoſe commodities to another which the Creator hath beſtowed upon them all, each granting mutual help to the other by this means.

Now this great maſter-piece of the Creator, the beſt part of nothing, for whom all theſe were made, through his diſobedience, pride, ambition, intemperance, incredulity, curioſity, from whence proceeded original ſin, and from that general corruption of mankind, as from a fountain, flowed all bad inclinations, and actual tranſgreſſions which cauſe our ſeveral calamities inſiſted upon us for our ſins, and are the impulſive cauſes of all the miſeries attending man; theſe cauſe
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The Preface.

the privation and destruction of Gods Image; the cause of death and diseases, of all temporal and eternal punishments; from hence likewise proceed the instrumental causes of our infirmities, which are as divers as the infirmities themselves; stars, heavens, elements, &c. and all the creatures which God hath made are armed against sinners; they were indeed once good in themselves, and that they are now many of them pernicious to us, is not in their nature, but our corruption which hath caused it, as an ancient Philosopher notes to us by a comparison of those that sail in a Ship upon the water, who are not above two or three fingers distant from death, namely so far off as the thickness of the planks and timber of the Ship is, in which they are carried into the Sea; for if that timber were taken away from under them, they cannot avoid drowning: but we have death a great deal nearer to us, we carry it about us by infinite causes and means, whereby we are every hour in danger of stifling, poisoning, drowning, &c. and that both waking and sleeping, eating and drinking, at all times and in all places wherever we become. It hath pleased the omnipotent Creator out of his own meer mercy, and great providence, to give knowledge and understanding of the vertues and qualities of the creatures which he hath placed in the world, and of them to compound Medicines to withstand all such diseases as shall happen upon the bodies of this most noble Fabrick. Next therefore to God, we ought in all our extremities to seek to and rely upon the Physician, who is *Manus Dei*, and to whom he hath given knowledge, that he might be glorified in his wondrous works; Read *Ecclesiasticus*, the 38. Chapter, where you may find what honour and respect belongs to the Physician, but not meaning every

The Preface.

every one that steals the name of a Physician ; for there be many Mountebanks, Quacksalvers, Empiricks, in every street almost, and in every village, that take upon them this name, and make this divine, noble, and profitable Art to be evil spoken of, and condemned, by reason of such base and illiterate Artificers.

You have heard what the Subject is the Artist hath to work upon, the excellency whereof I would have him diligently to consider by contemplating the Heavens, the Earth, the Seas, and all the creatures therein, their excellency and admirable beauty, which were only created for the use of man, and are maintained and preserved in their being and moving, by one and the same divine providence always like unto it self.

Next let him consider with what care, diligence, and respect, he ought to behave himself towards this noble piece of workmanship : and to that end let the Artist be honest, having a good conscience, doing nothing in his profession negligently, or rashly, which may be offensive either to God or man ; but let him be godly, pitiful, affable, courteous, pleasant, bountiful, merry, and mild toward his poor Patients, and profitable to the ignorant, not being moved to passion by their peevishness, but regarding wholly what they stand in need of, always having God the searcher of all hearts and judge of all actions, before his eyes, who will crown those that do well, and discharge a good conscience towards their Patients, with greater and more precious rewards than ever can be had from any mortal man. Let him have his Latin tongue at least, and that not only for a little matter of discourse, as many in these days conceive themselves to be thought

Scholars,

The Preface.

Scholars, if now and then they tumble out some short sentence of Latin, which they pronounce bad, and understand worse; but let him have it after the purest manner, that he may not only understand any Latin Author, but also any Physicians Bill, and may be able to write a Bill himself; neither let him think it sufficient to be knowing in the ancient and modern rules of his Art, but he must apply himself to handle those things Artist like, which shall come in his way beyond the old precepts; for we every day meet with new things, and therefore he must endeavour himself to gain the knowledge of simples, their nature and quality, and the goodness of them, both by the sight, taste, smell, and touch, to know the good from the indifferent, and the indifferent from the bad, as also at what time he should gather his Roots, Herbs, Flowers, Seeds, and Fruits, and how to dry them and lay them up, that they may be kept from putrefaction; he must also observe the due boyling of Emplaisters, Unguents &c. to know what medicines shall be boyled in Brass, what in Tin, and what in Iron, and what are to be stirred with Iron Spatulaes, what with wooden, as you shall find in divers Compositions; Let the Artist also have a strong, stable, and intrepid hand, and a mind resolute and mercilefs; I mean so as that when he takes any to heal, he be not moved to make more haste then the time requires, or to cut less then is needful, but let him do all things as if he were nothing affected with their cries, not giving heed to the judgement of the vain common people, and idle prating women who speak ill of Artists meerly out of ignorance.

Let him eschew all bad qualities, especially pride, gluttony, covetousness, which as they are odious in any person, so they are most detestable in Chirurgeons, he
being

The Preface.

being so much drawn from his practice by these vices, that he ruins the bodies of many, yea and of divers the souls also; I would wish the Artift to be so free from the first, namely, pride, and that he vouchsafe to do for the meanest and poorest of people, as much as for the greatest and richest, for they are all alike in the sight of God; if thou seest a poor wretch lying in misery, wanting the painful hand of some Artift, let him not be nice, lazy, or disdainful, but compassionate to the meanest creature, as he would desire others to do to him; and let him not refuse this in any matter of disease, as fearing infection, but let him go on boldly, in the fear of God, his Calling being lawful, let him encourage himself with this, that no disease is infectious to him, that he is bound to visit the diseased, which whoso neglecteth, God will find him out with that Disease or a worse; and know this, that the meanest of thy Patients, dying through thy neglect, their blood will cry to God for revenge.

- Gluttony is a vice which extremely hinders the Artift from following his Calling as he ought, being given up so much to the excess of meat and drink, that they are not capable of doing any thing that is good: A great many there are, who term themselves Artifts, who mind nothing but their bellies, some cannot pass away the day, unless they begin in the Ale-house, as soon as they rise out of their Beds, and so continue until night; some think they cannot entertain their friends, nor be accounted good fellows, nor good company, unless they drink so long as they can stand, which indeed, not only overthrows their own healths, but the healths also, and lives of others, who sending to them for help, run in a drunken fit, and fall to cutting, burning and torturing the poor patient, to their utter undoing, not knowing

The Preface:

ing what they do, nor how to do any thing aright, and this course of life is it which makes them so sottish, stupid and blockish, that they are not fit to undertake or, do any thing about a Christian: yet will they venture upon any thing, though never so drunk, and from hence happen so many evil accidents, as are daily seen by Patients receiving Physick; bleeding, dressing, &c. from drunken Artists; as Convulsions, Palsies, pricking of Nerves, distempers in wounds, and from thence Fevers, and death itself. And this many will not be sensible of, but if they stand in need of the Artists help, they find him at the Ale-house, where his discourse is scurrility, his *summum bonum*, a pot of good Ale; And to the first demands, he answers with three or four great oaths, and speaks high with some strange terms, neither understood by his Patient, nor himself, enough to fright him; O that's a brave man, a learned man, I warrant him, and ready in his work! when indeed he is skilful in nothing but unskilfulness; for how can a man expect any good from him who spends his time in such a manner? whereas our ancient Chirurgions laboured day and night to attain to the perfection of the Art, as diligently as Tully speaks of himself; *Nullus mihi per otium dies exit, partem noctis studiis dedico; non vaco somno, sed oculos vigiliâ fatigatos, cadentesque in operam detineo*; yet could not gain the depth of it. And this let the Artist observe, that though he be ever learning, yet he shall never learn half of that he ought to know; *vita brevis, ars longa*; let him therefore follow his practice and study, laying aside the Pot and Pipe, which will but render him odious and contemptible in the sight of God and man, and unapt and unprofitable to prosecute any good thing, either in his Calling, or otherwise: I need not herein
inlarge

The Preface.

Enlarge my self; what I have rehearsed is too well known, I will only give you the true description of them in a few words, *Atlantes videri volunt quum sint statuae lapideae, fungi forsan & bardi, nihil à saxo differentes, viles scurrae, idiotae, circumforamii, vagi, præter inverecundam frontem adferentes nihil, vulgares quasdam quinquillas, & scholarium quædam nugamenta, indigna quæ vel recipiantur in triviis; quum interim docti viri, & viæ sanctioris his ornamentis præditi, iniqua sorte serviant, puris nominibus nuncupati, humiles, obscuri, multoque digniores licet, egentes, inhonorati vitam privatam agant.*

Covetousness is as ill beseeming an Artift as any other vice, being the root of all evils, from it arise all the mischiefs in the world, quarrels, strifes, suits, hatred, envy, thefts, polings, sackings, wars, murders, poysonings, &c. from hence it is that God is forgotten, our Neighbour hated, and many times the Son forgiveth not his Father, neither the Brother his Brother, meerly for the desire of gain. Truly I must needs say thus much for my self, that finding it so detestable in all men, but especially in a Physician, I have (to mine own power) vowed the utter ruine thereof, neither shall I ever be reconciled to it, with any perswasion whatsoever: *Hippocrates* in his Epistle to *Cræteva*, an *Herbarist*, gives him this good counsel, That, if it were possible, amongst other Herbs he should cut up that weed of covetousness by the Roots, that there be no remainder left, and then know this of a certain, that together with their bodies, thou mayst quickly cure all the diseases of their minds. *John Maria* Duke of *Milain*, chastised very justly, though severely, the covetousness of a Curate, who denied the burial of a dead body, because his Widew had not wherewithal to pay him.

The Preface.

him the charges of the burial, the Duke himself goes to the funerals of the dead, where he caused the Priests to be bound to the coarse, and so cast them both into one pit. And truly I could wish, that all Artists, who deny their help or their Medicines to the poor, should have some such punishment inflicted upon them; for it is the ruine of many a poor wretch, who lieth languishing, and perisheth for want of means to send to the Physician or Chirurgion.

But be thou neither careless nor covetous, Harpy-like, to make a prey of the Patient, by prolonging and wire-drawing thy cure, so long as there is any hope of pay: *Non missura cutem nisi plena cruoris hincudo*: But, as I have said, endeavour thy self to live chastly, soberly, and civilly in thy conversation, that thou mayst be blameless before God and man; always give ear to the discourses of the Learned; for *Aristotles* rule is, that the more knowledg a man hath, the greater occasion of doubting is offered. Be sure thou search into the nature and cause of the grief thou undertakest, else will it be impossible for thee to prescribe a remedy to the sick party: A disease known (saith the Proverb) is half cured.

Never administer any Medicine, but first make thy supplication to the Almighty for his assistance to thine endeavours: and whensoever thou hast cured any Patient, forget not to give him humble thanks, for making thee the Instrument of his glory, in restoring health to the sick. These two are so often omitted by Artists, that many times they miss of their purpose, and the divine Art is thereby scandalized: *Multa in homine bona sunt que non facit homo, nulla verò facit homo qua non Deus præstet ut faciat homo*, saith a learned Divine.

Presume

The Preface.

Presume not too much on thy own wisdom and vertue, lest thou beest lifted up with a vain confidence, and puffed up with pride; for when men are carried with an inordinate and blind love of themselves, they are soon perswaded that there is nothing in them worthy to be despised, yea, they think that their ignorance is wisdom, insomuch, that knowing nothing, they suppose they know all things; and having no dexterity to perform any one commendable work, they presume very inconsiderately to set their hand to every great matter; but the more care and diligence they bestow, being led with a desire to shew great skill, and thinking to win honour and renown, so much the more they discover their ignorance and blockishness, purchasing to themselves shame and infamy: For a man to know himself to be ignorant, is the best Science, and so necessary for men, that without it, they cannot be truly skilful; for as I said before, the ignorant person that knoweth not himself to be such an one, but supposeth he knoweth that which he doth not, indeed is as unreachably a Beast as can be. There are held to be two main defects of wit, error and ignorance, to which all others are reduced; by ignorance we know not things necessary, by error we know them falsely; ignorance is a privation, error a positive act; from ignorance comes vice, from error Heresie. *Socrates*, who by the Oracle was declared to be the wisest man then living, was greatly commended by the Ancients, because he said, he knew but only one thing; namely, that he was ignorant, and knew nothing. These things being observed, I doubt not but the Artist may proceed in his work boldly, and with good success. But I know what some will answer to all this I have said; they will tell me as *Phadra* did her Nurse,

Que

The Preface.

*Quæ loqueris vera sunt, sed furor suggerit sequi
pejora.*

Now a word or two to the Patient: Thou seest in every Village, a sort of Mountebanks, Empiricks, Quack-salvers, Paracelsians (as they call themselves) Wizards, Alchymists, Poor-Vicars, cast Apothecaries, and Physicians men, Barbers, and Good-wives that profess greae skill, go with the name of Doctor, which Title perhaps they bought at some University beyond Sea, where they bestow this degree upon such people for their money; the Phrase they use, is, *Accipiamus pecuniam, dimittamus Asinum*, and so with the Title of Doctor-asse, away he flies into all Countreys, possessing the people with stories and false tales, and leads them to the destruction of their bodies, if not of souls too, that an able Physician or Chirurgion, who hath undergone a great deal of hardship to benefit himself in his Art, can scarcely maintain himself, or know who shall be his Patients; and these kind of Creatures will give a dram, and promise to restore a Maiden-head, and do it without danger, make an abort if need be, keep down their paps, hinder conception, procure lust, make them able with provocatives, and now and then sleep in themselves.

But beware of these kind of Creatures, and if thou needest the Artists help, find him out by these Rules I have before prescribed, and conform thy self as much to him as is possible, and be content to be ruled by him, else all his endeavours will be to no good end. Be not too niggardly miserable of thy purse, or think it too much thou bestowest upon thy self; for in seeking to save charges, thou mayst endanger thy health: Do not conceal thy grief through bashfulness, but fully disclose it, otherways thou dost thy self great injury; have a strong

The Preface.

strong desire to be cured, and a great conceit that thou shalt receive cure; defer not too long before thou seekest out for help, *venienti occurrere morbo*; for by this means many times, or through ignorance in not taking notice of the Disease, and the danger of it, contempt, shamefastness, supine negligence, extenuation, wretchedness, and peevishness, many undo themselves, and often out of a foolish humour of shamefastness they will rather dye, then discover their Disease; on the other side, do not entertain that foolish fancy of aggravating thy grief, that upon every small passion, slight imperfection, or petty impediment, if their finger do but ache, presently run, ride, send for the Doctor, and when he comes, all is not worth speaking of. Be constant to him thou beginnest with, not changing upon every slight occasion, or disliking him upon every toy, *Ager qui plurimos consulit medicos, plerumque in errorem singulorum cadit*; again, *Nihil ita sanitatem impedit ac remediorum crebra mutatio, nec venit vulnus ad cicatricem in quo diversa medicamenta tentantur*. I have known those that have been so much guilty of this, that when things have not fallen out according to their mind, or that they have not present ease, to run to another, and to another, and they still promise all to cure them, try a thousand remedies, and by this means, they encrease their malady, and make it most dangerous and difficult to be cured. Be not bold in trying conclusions upon thy self, without a Physicians advice and consent; if thou readest a Receipt in a Book, makes thee believe a certain cure, yet trust it not; for many instead of Physick, have this way taken poison, *Operari ex libris absque cognitione & solerti ingenio periculosum est*.

Think not the worse of the Artist, if what he prescribes

The Preface.

scribes work not an immediate effect, for divers things may hinder the operation of a well applied Medicine. 1. As if the Patient through the extraordinary corruption of his body, and the decay of *humidum radicale*, be come to the last period of his life. 2. The Artist may chance to send his Bill to an unknown Apothecary, who through negligence or ignorance, may alter the Medicine. 3. The working of the Medicine is hindered by the Patients staying too long before he seeks for help, and so the Disease hath got so much hold, that it hath too much over-mastered nature. 4. Because the Patient obeyeth not precisely the Rules prescribed. 5. Because every body is not so fit to receive Medicines at all times, as may happen by the evil influence of some Star, or the natural averfness of the Patient. 6. The miserableness, and coverousness of the Patient, who thinks much to give or bestow any thing, either upon the Artist, or upon himself, when to say the truth, no wages is gotten more honestly, nor earned more painfully. 7. Imagination as I have told, is a main matter; for the conceit and confidence of the Patient towards the Artist, will forward or hinder the cure of a malady. Possess not thy self with an opinion, that many have, who when they are sick, refuse to send for the help of the Artist, saying, That if their time be come, they dye; that if they shall be ordained to cure, they shall be cured without the help of Art, and with Pliny say, *Omnis morbus lethalis aut curabilis in vitam definit aut in mortem. Utroque igitur medicina inutilis; si lethalis curari non potest, si curabilis non requirit medicum, natura expellet.* But if this Dilemma should hold good, God had given the medicinal knowledge in vain, had also created divers things in vain, which is not to be disputed; for Physick is *Donum Dei*, and as great as any that ever God

The Preface.

God bestowed upon man, and by it the life of man is preserv'd, and the radical moisture nourished, even as the fire is increased and nourished, by adding combustible matter. I shall not enlarge my self in discoursing the excellency of this Art, nor which of the three is most honourable, to wit, Physick, Pharmacy, or Chirurgery; but only add thus much, that they are all three so depending one upon another, that they cannot be separated, and in times past, they were all performed by one man, though now pride and idleness hath made them three Professions; yet to say truly, whosoever professeth one, must be skilful in the other two, else he cannot perform his work aright.

Now a word or two to the Reader concerning my writing this Book, and so I shall conclude. I know I must undergo the censures of many; some will say, Why did I publish any thing in our Mother-tongue, concerning the art of healing, that it will not be accounted of any worth, because none will imagine, that an Artist will publish his knowledge in so easie a way, that every one may be made as knowing as himself, and especially in this scribbling Age, when there are so many pamphlets of Physick, Surgery, Pharmacy, Receipts, &c. thrust forth every day; as one very well said, *Tenet insanabilis multos scribendi Cacoethes*. Indeed I must confess, I do venture my credit upon a great uncertainty; But I must tell you, that perusing the Books that have lately issued into the publick, I find them so poor, barren, and nothing at all to that purpose, they pretend unto by their Titles, either some kind of foolish Empirical Receipts collected out of old Manuscripts, or else invectives against the divine Art of healing, and the sons thereof, meerly out of a devilish mind, casting base scandalous aspersions upon that Reverend Society of Professors, whereby
igno.

The Preface.

ignorant people are extreemly abused; now that I might discover the errors and abuses which these base Companions have hatched in these times; and withal, considering that *bonum quo communius eo melius*, I have taken the pains to publish this Book, wherein I have plainly and truly (though briefly discoursed) the most part of the practice of Chirurgery, in a more easie and certain way, then ever yet was published in the *English* Tongue, and that way which I my self used for seven years, in these late unnatural Civil Wars, according to the method of our Ancients, nor rejecting their Medicines, because they were Old, and therefore not to be regarded, for by these few which I have here mentioned, being careful and diligent, thou may'st cure any Wound, Ulcer, or Fistula that is curable by Art, without any new devices which many use, that they may be thereby counted famous, because they have something of their own invention, which they count beyond any of *Galen* or *Hippocrates*, to the overthrow, and utter undoing of many a person; and therefore I do with *Dido*, Queen of *Carthage*, *haud ignara mali miseris succurrere disco*. But you will object, that I might as well have waved this employment, being it is but *actum agere*, that there are divers elaborate pieces written by judicious men concerning this Art, so that what I have written, is meerly stolen from others, the cream of other mens wit, flowers taken out of other mens gardens: Truly I cannot deny, but for the most part it is: only give me leave with *Terence*, *Nihil dictum quod non dictum prius: Methodus sola artificem ostendit*, saith *Wickherus*; so that I may justly say, *omne meum, nihil meum*. I have laboriously collected these few Flowers into one bundle, the Composition only mine, and after that manner as never any yet was published

The Preface.

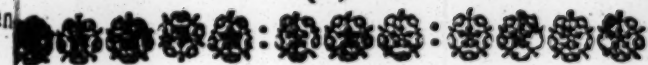
in *English*, though it is the true method of all our ancient Artists.

As for the Rudeness of the Language, and the several faults which some I know will find with it; I answer only thus, a time may come, wherein I may do as much for them. Well, be it how it will, when all is done, *Laudamur ab his, culpamur ab illis*: and *Non dubito multos lectores hâc fore stultos*: My great occasions, imploying me otherways, were the cause that, *Feci nec quod potui, nec quod volui*; howsoever, let me desire the Reader to accept of my good will, who have now written, *ad ostentationem*, as I have before told you: and at the next Impression, I shall enlarge my self, to the great benefit of the diligent Artist. *Farewel*.

From my house at *Rickmersworth*
in *Hertfordshire*, this 20. of *September*, 1651.

VADE

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to the



V A D E M E C U M ;

OR,


A Companion for a Chirurgeon.



THE Artift being armed with these and the like Instructions, let him be provided with a handsome Plaister-Box, and Salvatory; his instruments in his Plaister-Box kept clean, bright, and sharp, his Salvatory furnished with these Unguents following, and his Plaister-box with these Instruments, viz.

An Incision knife	}	A stitching quill with
A pair of Scissers		three square pointed
A Spatula.		needles of several
2 Small Probes	}	sizes, well set.
An Uvula spoon		A Director,
A Levatory	}	A pair of Forceps.
A capital instrument		A Spatula <i>Linguae</i> .
		A flume.
	}	A small rasour.



His Salvatory shall be furnished with
these Unguents following :

Basilica,		Lucatullies Balsom,
Arcæus liniment,		Diapompholigos,
Golden ointment,		Nutritum,
Apostles ointment,		Red desicative.

In the time of War, let him provide
these Instruments following, which are sel-
dom used but then.

Crowes bills, Terebellum, Catch-Bullet
Streight and crooked, Incision-sheers, screw,
probe.

His Study I would have furnished with
these things following, that may be ready
upon occasion.

A dismembring knife,		A Speculum ani,
A Trafine,		Cauterizing irons,
A Headsaw,		Large spatulaes,
A dismembring saw,		Forceps for teeth,
A sepculum oris,		and a punch, a
A clyster siringe,		A small siringe.
A Cathæter,		Diet pot,
Upping glasses		Clyster pot,
		Morter and pestle
		Blood

with Blood porrengers, Spatula Mundana, Splinters, Junkes, Spunges, Clouts, Rowlers.	} Weights and scales, } Searces, strainers. } Tape, } Tow. } Thred and Needles to make } rowlers. } A case of Lancets always } ready in his pocket.
--	--

Emplaisters.

Stiptick Paracelsi Diacalcitheos Betony plaister Melilote plaister The lesser diachylon Griseum. Oxycroceum.	} Great Diachylon with } gums } Red lead plaister } Coroneum } Vigoes great basilicon } Diasulphuris } Nicotian } Sr. Philip Par's plaister
--	--

Unguent.

Ægyptiacum White ointment with Camphire Populeon Dialthæa. Honey and Sope	} Arregon } Martiatum } Agrippæ } Tutia } Spleen ointment.
--	--

Oils of

Roses	Costus
Dill	Wax
Camomile, Wormes	St. Johns wort com.
Lillies	Egges
Elder-flowers	Whelps
Rue	Olives, Bays
Pepper	Sweet almonds
Fox	Bitter almonds
Castoreum	Vitriol
Euphorbium	Sulphur
Linseed	Bricks
Amber	Turpentine
Nutmegs chym.	Spike,
Antimony	Myrtles

Origanum

Waters of

Mints	Anniseeds
Sassafras	Cinnamon
Holy thistle	Celestial Water
Treacle	Doctor Stevens
Roses red, dam.	Common Lotion
white	Strong Lie
Plantane	Vinegar
Balme	Vinegar of Roses
Angelica	Verjuice
Wormwood	Spirit of Wine

Syraps of

Wormwood	Diamoron
Lymons	Sloes

Poppies

Poppies
Roses solutive
Violets

Oxymel simple
Honey of Roses.

Conserves of

Red Roses, Sloes
Rosemary flowers
Borage flowers

Barbaries
Quinces
Woodsorrel.

Electuaries.

London Treacle
Venice Treacle
Diateffaron
Diaphenicon

Confectio Alkermes
Electuary of the Egge.
Mithridate
Diacatholicon.

Opiates.

Diascordium

Laudanum Paracelsi

• *Philonum Romanum, & Persicum.*

Pills.

Anrea } *sine quibus* } *de Euphorbii.*
Cosbia } *Ruffi*

Laxatives.

Confectio Hamech } *Benedicta laxativa*
Pulvis Arthriticus } *Aloes Rosata.*
Aloes simple Joleb }

Simples.

Rubarbe	China
Polypody	Salsa perilla
Harts horn rasped	Guaiacum
Harts horn burnt	Licorice
Euphorbium	Juice of Licorice
Saffron	Licoris powder
French Barly	Wax, yellow and white
Anniseeds	Harts sewer
Fennel seeds	Hogs sewer
Caraway seeds	<i>Sperma Cati</i>
Cummin seeds	Dragons blood
Fenugreek seed	Cantharides
White starch	Bolus
Sugar	Allume
Nutmegs	Allume burned
Myrrhe	Linseed
Mastick	White coperas
Pitch	<i>Album Gracum</i>
Rosin	Wheat bran
Turpentine	Mildust
	Beanes
Flower of	Barley
	Wheat

Corrosives.

Trochisks of red Lead
 Præcipitate
 Quicksilver

Lapis

*A Companion for a Chirurgion,
Lapis Medicamentosus
Burnt Coperas,*

7

Honey.

NExt I shall shew you how to use every
several instrument before mentioned
together with the composition of all these
rehearsed medicines, with the natures, qua-
lities, and operations of every one of them,
according to the most approved Authors,
and the best modern practice.

*Certain instructions concerning the use
of such instruments as I have men-
tioned in this Book.*

And first of the Incision knife.

THe use of this Instrument is to cut the
skin or flesh upon needful occasions, in
paring away the putrid part of a Gangrenous
member, after dismembring, in making fon-
tanellas, or issues, in opening apostems, in
scarifications, in using the Cupping-glass, &c.

Let this instrument be always kept clean
and bright, by being rubbed dry after it hath
been used, and sharp as any rasour. Let the
Artist ever hide it from the Patients sight
with

Vade Mecum; Or,
with a cloth, and also all other sharp Instruments, for divers reasons.

Of the ordinary Scissors.

THe Scissors be very useful to cut cloth for Roulers, Lint, and Emplaisters; to cut, and clip off proud flesh, loose skin, putrid flesh, or ends of sinews.

Of the Spatula.

THe Spatula is used to spread Emplaisters, to mingle your Unguents on your palm of your hand, to cover your Pledgets; also to mingle and stir Unguents and Emplaisters in the composition; and of these I wish the Artist to have divers sorts of several sizes; of Iron, and of wood, kept very clean and handsome.

Of the small Probes.

THe Probe cannot be missing in the Chirurgions Plaister-box, for without it can nothing be done artificially. The use of it, is to arme the eye with soft lints, and with the other end to sound, or make probation of the depth of a wound: sometime the small end armed with Lint, is dipped in some Oil, or Liquor, and conveyed into the bottom of an Ulcer, or Fistula, thereby to mundifie, corrode, or heal the grief, according as occasion shall offer it self.

Of

Of the Uvula Spoon.

THis Instrument serveth to put Pepper, salt, and fine bole in, and putting it under the Uvula, or palate of the mouth, being fallen, and blowing the powder into the cavity behind it thorow the hollow pipe: it also serveth to warm a medicine in, as Unguents to dip in Tents when you want an ordinary spoon; also to pour scalding Oil, or Liquor into a wound, whereto I do constantly use it in green wounds, as hereafter you shall find in the ensuing discourse, of curing of wounds.

Of the Levatory.

THe Levatory is a necessary Instrument to elevate a depressed Cranium, or skull; but the Artist shall in no wise be over curious, or hasty in the using it: for if he see no evil symptoms appear, he may expect nature work, by which he shall perceive the skull depressed to rise and scale admirably. It may also serve many times to take off a scale of a bone after amputation, to the fingers or toes.

Of the stitching Quill and Needles.

THese are instruments that cannot be missed in your Plaister-box: you shall therefore

have in your stitching Quill at least three Needles of several lizes or bigness, with square points, well ser, and ready armed with green or red silk oyled, your needles always kept oyled, and clean from rust; in want of silk, at any time upon necessity you may use thread, rubbing it with some kind of Emplaster: You must also have in your said stitching Quill a Taylors needle or two with thread to sow your rollers and make them fast in the rolling of wounds, fractures, or dislocations.

Of the Director.

THE Director is an Instrument to guide and direct the Incision knife, in dilatation or enlarging a wound when you are near any vessels. They are also used in cutting for the stone.

Of the Forceps.

THese are used to take off Emplaisters, Pledgers, and Tents, to take out a splie of a bone, to hold up any piece of superfluous flesh or skin, thereby the better to cut it with the Scissers, or incision knife; to take out any thing that may chance into the ear, nostrils, mouth, or throat; to take out a bullet lying within reach, or any thing that

is

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

is offensive in a wound ; and is an Instrument of continual and very necessary use in Chirurgery.

Spatula Linguae.

THe *Spatula Linguae*, or *speculum Linguae*, is much like an ordinary spatula at one end, only it is perforated and cut through the better to hold the tongue down without slipping off ; the other end is made to scrape the tongue that is furred in Fevers, Cankers, or other affects of the mouth ; it is used to hold down the tongue when you inject any liquor into the throat, or apply any medicine to the mouth or throat, or when you would make inspection into the mouth or throat in any affects of the Uvula, or in squinancies, Cankers, or excoriations of the mouth or gums.

The Fleme.

IS an Instrument used to open gums, and to separate them from the tooth you intend to pull out, compassing the tooth with the round sharp end thereof close to the tooth, piercing deeper by little and little untill you feel it as low as the jaw-bone : Some use to open a vein with this instrument, but for mine own part, I do disallow it as very uncertain.

Vade Mecum; Or,

uncertain, and dangerous for touching the Nerves, or great vessels.

Next we must look into the Salvatory to see what Unguents we have there, to declare the Composition of them, their Virtues and Uses.

And first of Basilicon.

Basilicon is an Unguent used almost in all kinds of wounds, ulcers and apostumes, either *per se* or mixed with other unguents; for it hath the vertue to heat, humect, and mitigate pain: it digesteth and incarnateth wounds and ulcers, and suppurateth apostumes, either hot or cold, being somewhat thick spread upon cloth or leather, and it mitigateth the pain thereof. It is likewise very fitly used with Præcipitate, Egyptiacum, or any corroding medicine, making them work with more ease, and better mundifies: it is also good for burnings and scaldings; and is thus made.

Rx. Yellow wax, Fat Rosin, Greek Pitch, of each half a pound.

Oyl two pounds four ounces.

Melt the Rosin, and the Pitch in the Oyl; then add the wax, and boyl them to a just consistence.

Lini-

Free

1

2 Of each an 3

Diffolve the gum in sack, and evaporate the sack, then put in the fats, and lastly the Terebinth, and mingle them well together.

THis unguent is used to incarne wounds, and ulcers, being first mundified, and it is a most precious balme to heal them; it is a good healer of burnings and scaldings, the fire first taken out; the composition is as followeth.

Yel-

Yellow wax, one pound.

Oyl, two pounds and half.

Turpentine, two ounces,

Rosin of the pine-tree } Of each one
Colophony. } ounce and half

Frankincense } Of each one

Mastick } ounce.

Saffron, one dram.

Dissolve the mastick in Sack, then put in the Oyl, Rosin, Colophony, and Frankincense, and when they are well melted scrape in the Wax, melt that, and then add the Turpentine, and lastly the Saffron when you take it off.

Unguent. Apostolorum.

WE commonly use this unguent to cleanse and scour foul ulcers and fistula's, and to make a good ground for healing; it abateth spongyous flesh, and is of temperature hot and dry; and is made as followeth.

Rx. Turpentine

Rosin

White Wax

Ammoniack

} Of each fourteen drams.

Long Aristolochy

Male Frankincense

Bdellium

} Of each six drams.

Myrrh

Myrrh, Galbanum

} Of each half an ounce.

Opoponax, Verdigrease

} Of each two drams.

Litharge

Nine drams.

Oyl, if it be Summer, two pounds.

If Winter, three pounds.

Vinegar as much as will suffice to dissolve the *Ammoniacum*, *Galbanum*, and *Opoponax*.

Make the Ointment according to Art.

Lucatullies Balsom.

IT is good for burns, inflammations, fresh wounds, ulcers, fistulaes, being poured in scalding hot; for so I use it to incarne fresh wounds. In bruises, ulcers of the reins, stone in the kidneys or bladder, with difficulty of making water, I use to give one dram in Sack for bruises, in White-wine for the stone: It is made as followeth.

Rx. Oyl, one pound and half.

Spanish wine, one pound.

Boil them to the consumption of half the Sack, then scrape in

White Wax, three ounces.

Boyl them until all the wine be consumed: take it from the fire and put in

Venice Turpentine washed in Rose-water, six ounces.

Boil

Boil them a little, then take them from the fire, and sprinkle then in half an ounce of red Sanders in powder, and stir it until it be cold, lest the Sanders lie in the bottom.

Unguent. Diapompholigos.

IS good to heal painful ulcers in any part of the body, especially of the yard, or betwixt glans and præputium, as also any fretting or painful ulcers of the legs, or elsewhere. It is very much used before all other unguents against all virulent, painful, and corrosive ulcers. In *Noli me tangere* in the face, it hath been well experienced; and is very useful in divers occasions: It is made as followeth:

Rx. Oyl of Roses, sixteen ounces.

Juice of nightshade, six ounces.

Boil them until the juice be consumed: then add

White wax, five ounces:

Lead burnt and washed

Pompholix prepared

Pure Frankincense

} Of each one
ounce.

Make them into the form of an Unguent according to Art.

Unguent.

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

Unguent Nutritum, or Triapharmacum.

THis unguent is used in curing Erisipelas, excoriations or bladderings of the skin, and such as are called the shingles. It is good to take out the fire in burnings and scaldings, and it hindreth the falling down of any moist humor to any ulcers in any part of the body being spread upon cap-paper thin, and laid over the whole distempered part; also against any slight scabbiness or itching humour whencesoever it is. It is an especial good defensative against any scalding, or vicious humor flowing to any ulcer; I do often mix it with other unguents in curing ulcers: the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Litharge of gold, searced very fine, half a pound.

Oil of Roses, one pound.

Wine vinegar, four ounces.

Put the Litharge into a mortar, pour into it now a little Oil, then a little Vinegar, working them up and down very well, until the Litharge hath drunk up all the liquor, and come to the consistence of an Ointment, and white.

Desiccativum rubrum.

IS used to dry up and siccatrize ulcers, that by reason of their moisture are hard to siccatrize; it is used spread on Lint, either by
it

Vade Mecum; Or,
it self, or mixed with a little Diapomphol
gos: it is thus made.

Oil of Roses Omphacine, one pound
and half.

White Wax, five ounces.

Melt them together, and put them into a
leadenn mortar, and sprinkle into them

Earth of Lemons or bole armeny } Of each
Lapis Calaminaris finely beaten. } four 3.

Litharge of gold,

Cerusse, of each three ounces.

Camphire, one Dram.

Work them all very well together in the
mortar to the form of an unguent.

These are for the salvatory; next I shall
shew you the making of Emplaisters, and
then take the rest in order.

Emplaisters.

And first of Stipticum Paracelsi.

IT is an admirable Emplaister for the cu-
ring wounds and stabs, and also in the
cure of all dangerous wounds whatsoever: it
hath the precedence as well for contused
wounds, as incised; for it asswageth pain,
defendeth from accidents, discusseth, molli-
fieth, attracteth, incarneth, digesteth, conso-
lidates.

A Companion for a Chirurgeon.

olidates, and is good for any old ache, proceeding of a cold cause; it is especial good for ulcers on the legs, or elsewhere, in any part of the body. It is very excellent in wounds of the head; it separateth the foul from the good flesh, as I have experienced in members amputated in the putrid part, and hinders the growth of that which is naught.

It is a sure remedy for cut nerves, or bruised.

It draws out Iron, Wood, or Lead from wounds, being only laid upon them.

It cures the biting and sting of venemous
beasts, and draws out the poyson.

It matures apostumes of any sort, being laid upon them.

It is an especial remedy against cancers,
fistula's, scrophula's, *Ignem Persicum*.

It easeth all pains of wounds or strokes.

It is good for ruptures,

Where the head is inflated, shave away the hairs, and lay on this Emplaster, and it cures it.

It ceaseth the pains of the back, being applied.

It will last in full force at least fifty years & the composition which I use is thus made.

Red Lead

Lapis Calaminaris

Of each half a pound.

Litharge

Licharge of gold and } of each three
silver, } ounces.

Oil of Olives, and Linseed, of each 1. l.
and half, Oil of Bays half a pound.

Wax, Colophony, of each one pound.

Vernish, Turpentine, each half a pound.

Opeponax

Galbanum

Sagapenum

Ammoniacum

Bdellium

Yellow Amber

Olibanum

The best Myrrh } Of each one ounce

Aloes Epatick }

Aristolochy long and round.

Night Mummie } Of each one 3

Loadstone, bloodstone } and half.

White and red Coral

Mother of Pearl

Dragons blood } Of each one 3.

Sealed earth

White Copperas.

Flowers of Antimony, two Drams.

Crocus Martis, as much.

Camphire, one ounce.

The manner of Preparing it, is thus.

THe five gums must be steeped in Vine-
ger, melted, and the Vineger evapora-
ted:

I. l. ted: and the gums strained through a pret-
ty thick canvas, then boyled again, and a-
gain strained; and because of the dregs
which will be strained out, therefore must the
dose of your gums be increased: being thus
used, let them be put into a clean pan, upon
a gentle fire, until they be thick.

ad. Put your Linseed oil and Saller oil into
another pan, and put to them the lithage of
gold and silver, and let them boil, ever stir-
ing them, until the oil be coloured, then
put in the Calaminaris in powder; and a lit-
tle after add the red lead, working them to-
gether for almost two hours, and until
they be almost boiled enough, which you
may prove by putting a drop upon your nail,
and if it congeal and run not abroad, then it
is enough.

3 Then add the Vernish, oil of bays, wax
and colophony, and when they be all well
mixed, and melted, then warm your pan with
the gums, and presently pour into it all that
is in the second pan, stirring it very fast, that
it may incorporate as it runs into the gums;
and let your pan stand all this while on warm
coals, but beware of boyling, for then your
gums will go one way and your oils ano-
ther: afterwards put in the powders by de-
grees, still stirring it for about an hour.
Lastly,

Lastly, add your Camphire dissolved in oydate, of Juniper if it be to be had, then put in a lit. 4. the more wax and colophony. scab

You shall know when it is boyled enough, and by putting a stick with some drops of the Emplaister on it in cold water; if it be soft, and stick to thy fingers, then must it be boyled longer, until it wax harder. Then take much it from the fire, and pour it into a great vessel full of water, and work it out with your hands anointed with the oyls of camomile, roses, juniper, earth worms, Hypericon, of each a like quantity mingled together; work it thus about three or four hours, and make it up in rowls, and keep them in soft leather.

In the composition of this Emplaister, you shall according to *Paracelsus*, observe three intentions: *viz.*

1. The healing by reason of the wax and Colophony.

2. The taking away of accidents, which is by gums: *viz.* Opopanax, Galbanum, Sagapenum, Bdellium Ammoniacum.

3. The putrefaction; for there is no wound without accidents, but is subject to putrefaction, as wormes, and evil flesh growing up, which is taken away, and hindred by those things which do so greatly consolidate,

A Companion for a Chirurgeon.

oydate, as the mastick, myrrhe, and the like.
it. 4. That the part be preserved from filthy
scabs, dry scales, cramp, convulsion, stupor,
gh, and the like accidents, which is done through
the strength of the minerals: to wit the Li-
of charge, red Lead, Antimony, Cerusse, Mar-
oi-chalite, Calaminaris, and the like. And so
ke much concerning *Stipticum Paracelsi*.

Diacalcitheos, or Diapalma.

IS an Emplaster that mitigareth pain, and
is a good defensative against all vene-
mous humors, and is used last in wounds, and
ulcers, to induce a cicatrice, which it is very
good for; also it hath a very good quality to
assuage the pain in the small of the back;
proceeding from distempered kidneys com-
ming of a hot cause, as well concerning the
done and gravel, as in the gonorrhea: and
dissolved or relented with oyl of Roses, or
elders, or of linseed, it is a very good medi-
cine to heal burnings and scaldings.

I do use it in fractures after the first open-
ing, covering the member at least two hands
breadth upon the fracture, with the Emplai-
ster spread upon cloth; and in great inflam-
mations in summer time, I do dissolve it in
oyl of Roses, and so apply it to the fracture:
it is thus made.

Rx. Hogs

Rx. Hogs fat fresh and old, }
 and cleansed from the skins } Two pounds
 Old Oil, Scum of sil- } Of each three
 ver, beat and searced, } pounds.
 Chalcis burned and powdered, four ounces.

Make it after this manner.

First boil the Litharge, Oil, and Fat, a good while, ever stirring it with an oaken stick newly cut, and the skin peeled off, and when it is grown thick, then take it from the fire, and put it in the white vitriol in want of true Chalcities, and work and incorporate them well together, and thou shalt have a good Emplaister, which must be cooled, and made up in rowls.

Emplaister of Betony.

IS an especial plaister for wounds in the head.

It is good in green wounds and ulcers in any part of the body.

It mitigateth inflammation.

It detergeth, agglutinateth, and incarneth, and also cicatrizeth: and is thus made:

Rx. Juice of betony }
 Plantane, and } Of each one pound.
 Smallage }

Wax

Wax	{	Of each half a pound.
Pitch		
Rosin		
Turpentine,		

Boil the wax and Rosin in the juices, always stirring them until the juices be wasted, then add the Terebinth and pitch, incorporating them well, by stirring.

*Emplastrum Griseum, or of Lapis
Calaminaris.*

THis Emplaister I do commonly use in healing Ulcers which are hard to be cicatrized; and it is marvellous good in curing Buboës, as well Venereal as Pestilential. It is also the most incarnative of any Emplaister that is in use. The composition is after this manner.

Rx. <i>Lapis</i> Calaminar. prepared,	one ounce.
Litharge,	two ounces.
Cerusse,	half an ounce.
Tutty,	one dram.
Turpentine,	six drams.
White wax,	one ounce and half.
Harts suet,	two ounces.
Choice frankincense,	five drams.
Mastich,	three drams.

C

Myrrh.

Myrrhe, two drams.

Camphyre, one dram and half.

Wax and harts suet, as much as will
serve of each to reduce the rest of the ingredients into a form of an Emplister.

Of the Melilot Emplaister.

THis Emplaister is good in green wounds, for it draweth, and healeth well; also it attracteth and bringeth forward a cold apostume, and is made of the juice of Melilot, Camomile, and Wormwood, with Rosin, Turpentine and Wax, and is an especial secret, and the best, and oneliest thing I ever knew in curing kided heels, and chilblanes either broken or before they are broken; I do use it often upon gun-shot wounds to keep the orifice open, and to warm and comfort the parts.

Of Diachylon parvum.

THis Emplaister is very good to dissolve schirrous tumors of the Liver, spleen, reins, belly, or elsewhere, as the composition will shew, being all of mollifying and discussing ingredients; it serveth generally for hot or cold causes, but chiefly for hot. It is much used to womens breasts in childbed, when they desire to dry up their milk, being spread upon

upon li nen cloth, and applied over all the breast, and towards the arm-pit. It is thus compounded.

Rx. the mucilage of Fennugreek seed, Linseed, } Of each one
and Marsh mallow- } pound.
roots.

Clear old Oil, three pounds
Litharge, one pound and half.

Let the Litharge be finely beaten, and put to the Oil, and boiled with a gentle fire, stirring it well with a Spalter, until they be well mixed; take them from the fire and let them cool a while, then pour into the pan your mucilages, and mingle them well, and boil them to an Emplaster of good consistence.

Diachylon magnum, with gums.

THis Diachylon dissolveth, maturateth, and mollifieth hardnesses, and is principally good in apostumes; and is compounded after this manner.

Rx. Litharge of gold finely searced, one pound.

Oils of Ireos

Annise

Camomile

} Of each eight ounces.

The mucilages of Marsh-
mallow roots, of Lin-
seed, and Fenugreek
seed

Raisons

Fat figs

Icinglass

Juice of Ireos

And Sea onion

Æsopus, or Oil of
sheeps feet.of each twelve
drams and
a half.

Turpentine

three ounces.

Rosin of the pine

Yellow wax.

} Of each two
ounces.

Mingle them and make up your Emplaister

S. A. then R^x. these gums following.

Bdellium

Sagapenum

Ammoniacum

} Of each one ounce.

Dissolve the gums in Wine, strain them, and
boll them to the thickness of Honey, and
put them to the aforesaid lump of Emplai-
ster: and so you have *Diachylon magnum
cum gummis.*

Emplastrum Oxyroceum.

IS anodine, attracting, mollifying and comforting; asswageth pains of the Gout proceeding of a cold cause, and is good in cold aches, and by the attracting vertue it hath, it draweth out vapors *per poros cutis*, or the sweat vents in the skin, whereby it often unladeth the body of vicious and naughty humors, which otherwise might endanger the patient. It is thus made :

R. Saffron

Ship pitch

Colophony

Wax.

} Of each four
ounces.

Turpentine

Galbanum

Ammoniacum

Myrrh

Olibanum

Mastich,

} Of each one ounce and
three drams.

Compound it after this manner ; first melt your wax, Colophony, and Turpentine together, then take it from the fire, and put in the Pitch while it is yet hot, then add your Galbanum Ammoniacum, Frankincense and Myrrh dissolved in vinegar ; next put in your Mastich in fine powder, and lastly your Saffron,

from steeped in vinegar and powdred; and make your Emplaister according to Art.

Emplastrum de minio.

THis red Lead Plaister discusseth humor asswageth pains, mollifieth, repelleth and is commonly used upon wounds and ulcers to further good healing, and induce a cicatrize; it is used in bruised and wrenched joynts; if you use Mr. *Gales* composition which I have made use of several times; and also both to mundifie, incarnate and cicatrize.

The composition of the ordinary Minium Plaister sold in shops, is as followeth.

Rx. Red Lead, nine ounces.
Oil of Roses, one pound and half
White wine Vinegar, six ounces.

Boyl them to the just consistence of an Emplaister; let your red Lead be beaten, and searced very fine; boil your Oil and vinegar together till half the vinegar be wasted then put in your Minium, and boil it till the vinegar be quite consumed, and the Plaister look blackish.

It is also prepared with Vinegar in this manner.

Rx. Red

Rx. Red lead one pound.
Oil of Roses one pound and a half.
Wax four ounces.

First put your Oil on the fire with your Minium finely powdered, boiling it with stirring until the colour change to blackish, then slice in the Wax, and boil it to the just consistence.

The other of *Vigo* is thus:

Rx. Oil of Roses of the best, one pound and half.

Oil of Myrtles } Of each four
Unguent populeon } ounces.

Hens fat two ounces.

Wethers suet } Of each half a

Cows suet } pound

Hogs fat seven ounces.

Litharge of gold and silver, three ounces and half.

Cerusse } four ounces.

Red lead } three ounces.

Turpentine } ten ounces.

Wax as much as shall suffice.

Melt all your fat in your Oils, then put in your minerals finely searced, and boil them until they begin to turn blackish, then add your Turpentine and Populeon, and lastly scrape in your Wax, and boil it up.

THis Emplaister is very good against any grief of the shoulders or breast; it easeth the Liver, Spleen, and guts, helpeth the three sorts of Dropsies; cures the pains of the upper guts, and the extream fits of the Collick; comforts the reins, and bladder, applyed to the loins and breast often, it amendeth the distempers of them; it availeth much in the griefs of the matrix; it helps the gout, Sciatica, and pain in the joynts apply it to the stomach of those that have cold fevers, and it helps them; it cures the bitings of mad Dogs, and the stinging of Serpents, Snakes, or other venomous creatures; and is made as followeth:

Rx. Pitch pul'd from old ships } Of each
Yellow wax unwashed, } 7 drams.
Sagapenum } six drams.

Ammoniacum }
Turpentine } Of each four
Colophony } drams.
Saffron. }

Aloes }
Male Frankincense } Of each three
drams.

Myrrh

Myrrh

Syrax Calamite

Mastic

Oppopanax

Gulbanum

Allum

Fenugreek seed

Dregs of liquid Syrax,

Bdellium,

Litharge,

Of each two drams.

of each one dram.

half a dram.

The manner of compounding I need not set down, because there is not any Ingredient in this, nor any the ensuing Emplaisters, which is not repeated in the former *Recipes*, with the ordering of them severally.

Basilicon Magnum Vigo.

THis Emplaister of Vigo I have found singular for fresh cuts, and very incarnative in Ulcers, and all sorts of wounds; and is good in fractures after the seventh day, and is made as followeth:

R. Hogs fat

Calves suet

Weather suet

Goats suet

Earth wormes prepared

Ship pitch

Rosin of the pine

Oil of Roses

of each half a pound

of each two ounces.

eight ounces.

C 5

Juice

Juice of Yarrow,
And Woodbine, of each three ounces
Leaves and seeds of } Of each one hand-
Sr. Johns Wort. } ful.

Seeth them until the juices be wasted
then strain them and put them to the liquor.

Red lead } Of each one
Sealed earth finely beater } ounce and
an half.

Litharge of gold and } Of each three ounce
silver, } ces and half.

Of the best Turpentine, six ounces.
Mastich powdred, ten drams.

White wax as much as will suffice.

And boil it to an Emplaister, or ceror,
which you will; for indeed *Vigo* calls it a
ceror, but I use to put in as much wax as will
make it an Emplaister.

Emplastrum Diasulphuris,

THe Emplaister Diasulphur is most excel-
lent in the cure of all ulcers, of what
sort soever, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Oil of Sulphur, three ounces.

Wax, half an ounce.

Colophony, three drams,

Myrrh, as much in weight as all the rest.

Melt the Wax, and Colophony in the Oil.
and

and mix them well, then sprinkle in your Myrrhe finely powdered, and boil them with a gentle fire, ever stirring it with a spatula until they are well mingled, then take it from the fire and make it up.

Emplastrum Nicotiani.

THis Emplaister is hot and dry, it digesteth, resolvethe, and drieth up humors that are cold, moist, thick, and clammy; in the Scrophula, and other hard tumors springing from a cold cause; it mightily softens, and resolves the sturme, and all other hard tumors having their beginning from cold humors. The composition follows:

Rx. The juice of the greatest Nicotian, half a pound, the juice of the great Pontick Wormwood, three ounces.

Oils of Hypericon, Ireos and elder, of each one ounce and half.

Leaves of great Pontick Wormwood, Prunella.

Matthiolus great Scropulary, of each one handful. White wine one ounce and half.

Boil them all together to the consumption of almost all the wine, and juices in a vessel of brass, always stirring it with a wooden spatula, then strain it in a press, then melt these things following.

Yellow wax, four ounces.

Goats suet, Turpentine, of each two ounces.

Mastich

Myrrh

Frankincense

Of each one ounce finely powdered,

and put them altogether to the other liquor, and boyl them a little, then cool it, and make it up.

Sir Philip Paris his Emplaister.

THis Emplaister is excellent for divers things; if you lay it upon the stomach, it provoketh appetite and taketh any grief from the same; laid to the belly, it easeth the Collick speedily; laid to the reins, it stoppeth the bloody flux, running of the reins, heat of the kidneys, and weakness of the back; it healeth swellings, aches, bruises; it breaketh fellons and aposthumes, and healeth them; it draweth out humors without breaking the skin: it healeth the diseases of the fundament: laid upon the head, it helpeth the head-ach, uyula, and eyes: laid to the belly, it provoketh the months, and openeth the matrice for conception. The composition is as followeth:

Rx. Common Oil, two pounds.

Red lead } Of each one pound

Cerusse } beaten small.

Castle soap, twelve ounces,

Incorpo-

Incorporate these well together in an earthen pan well glased before you put them to boil; then put them upon a gentle fire of coals for one hour, ever stirring it with a spatula, then encrease fire till the red turn grayish, continuing your stirring; drop a little upon a trencher; if it cleave not thereto, then it is enough; dip linnen cloaths therein and smooth them with a fleek-stone, the rest make up in rolls; it will last twenty years.

Let the Artist observe a true boiling of all Emplaisters; for over-much boyling not only makes the Emplaister too hard, but also evaporates the vertues of divers ingredients: likewise, too little boiling doth not incorporate them, neither will they stick upon the place, besides the inconvenience of carrying them; let all your gums in any Emplaister be finely powdered, dissolved in sack or Vinegar, and strained through a canvas, and the vinegar or sack evaporated at the fire, and then put to the rest; where Turpentine or Saffron are added, it must be when the rest are boiled enough, giving them but two or three walmes after you have put them in; and with those Emplaisters which I have here set down, you need not fear to dress any wound whether incised or contused, or any ulcer of what sort soever.

Next

Next I shall shew you what Oils and unguents it is needful to have in readiness for store, and how you shall make them, and they are these.

Unguentum	{	Ægyptiacum	Arregon
		Album camphoratum, Marti-	
		atum,	
		Populeon,	Agrippa,
		Mel Saponis	Tutia,
		Diathæa.	Spleniticum.

And first of Ægyptiacum.

THis Unguent doth scour and mundifie all rotten ulcers, and is best used scalding hot, for then the usual pain and corrosion it procureth will be the sooner past over; in like manner, it is to be used in any venomous wounds made either with poysoned shot, or bit with mad dog, or any other venomous creature, or in great contused wounds, wherein for preventing them from the fear of a gangrene it excelleth; it serveth also to be used alone, or mixed with any lotion for ulcers of the mouth or throat, especially in the scurvy.

This unguent doeth vehemently, and sabsersive; of temperament hot and dry, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Ver-

A Companion for a Chirurgion. 39

Rx. Verdigrease, five drams.

Hony, fourteen drams.

Strong Vinegar, seven drams.

Boil them all together to an ointment thick and red.

Albam Camphoratam.

THe White ointment with Camphire is good to cool and heal any hot moist Pastles; it cureth excoriation of the skin in any place, but chiefly in the yard, betwixt *glans* and *praputium*; it also healeth burnings and scaldings very well, and is good to be applied to any painful ulcer, for it asswageth pain, and healeth well: it is cold, anodine, mollificative, and attractive. It is made as followeth:

Oil of Roses, nine ounces.

Good Cerusse washed in Rose-water, three ounces. White wax, two ounces.

Make it into an ointment according to Art; if you will have it with Camphire, then add to this proportion of Camphire two drams.

Unguentum Populeon.

THis Ointment serveth well to asswage the pains of the Scurvy, by anointing the parts grieved therewith, it asswageth pain in any part of the body, and it easeth the

the dolor of a caustick medicine by being applied cold upon a Pledget to the place grieved: it procures sleep in Fevers, if you anoint the temples, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet therewith: it is cold and moist, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Buds of Poplar tree fresh gathered,
one pound and half,

New Hogs Lard unsalted, three pounds.

Beat the buds, and macerate them in the grease until such time as you may get these herbs following,

Leaves of black Poppy,

Mandrake,

Tops of Brambles,

Leaves of Henbane,

Night-shade,

Lettuce,

Prickmadam,

House-Leek,

Viols,

Navelwort,

Burre,

Of each three ounces.

Beat them all and mingle them with the fat and buds, and so let them stand ten days, then pour to them a pint of Rose-water, and boil them with a gentle fire until the water and all the Liquor be consumed; cool it a little, and strain it, and if need be boil

A Companion for a Chirurgion,

it again until it come to an ointment. In want of Mandrake take a double quantity of Henbane.

Unguentum Dialthææ.

THe unguent of Dialthææ, or Marshmallows, is good against all pains of the breast, of a cold cause, and against the Plurisie; it warmeth, mollifieth, and comforteth all the parts of the body, which are evil disposed through cold infirmities; it is good against stiffness, and pains in the joynts in the Scarvy. It is good for cut Nerves, pains in the sides, and hardness of the sinews, and is resolute: and is thus made.

Rx. Roots of Marshmallows, two pounds.

Linseeds,

Fenugreek, of each one pound.

Pulpe of Sea-Onions, half a pound.

Oil four pounds.

Wax one pound.

Turpentine,

Gum of Ivy,

Galbanum,

Colophony,

} Of each two
} ounces.

Rosin, half a pound.

Let the Roots be well washed and bruised, as also the Fenugreek-seed, Linseed, and Sea-Onions, and then put them to macerate for
three

three days in eight pound of water, the fourth day boil them and strain out the Mucilage or thick slime, and then,

Rx. Of this Mucilage, two pounds;
And boil it with the Oil, until the juice be consumed; then put in the Wax, Rosin, and Colophony, and when they are melted add your Turpentine; lastly, your Galbanum and Gum of Ivy dissolved in Vinegar, must be put in, and so boil them all a little; then take it from the fire and stir it until it be almost quite cold, that all may be well incorporated together.

Mel saponis.

THis is made of Honey and Sope mixed together, of each equal parts, and is applied for the first medicine to burnings or scaldings to take out the fire, and is for that purpose exceeding good.

THis Ointment is called one of the four hot Ointments, and is generally good against all cold affects of the outward parts of the body; it much warmeth, and comforteth the sinews; it is good against Convulsions, and cramps; it is good to anoint the ridge bone of the back, and the parts neer the Kidneys against the pains thereof, and

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

and also to anoint the stomach and belly, upon any cold grief; it is also good to anoint the body of them which have the quartane Feaver, the falling sickness, the pains of the joynts, and the like cold diseases: and is thus made:

Rx. Rosemary

Majoran

Mother-thyme

Rue

Roots of Cuckoe-pint

Roots of wild cucumb.

Bay leaves

Sage

Savine

Briony roots

Flebane

Laurel, nine ounces.

Leaves of wild cucumber. } Of each half
Nep. } a pound.

} of each four ℥.
and half.

} Of each four ounces.

Let all these be gathered in the month of *May*, and well cleansed, and beat them green, and macerate them seven days in six pound of the best Oil and one pint of *Aqua-Vite*; then boil them until they be shrunk, and the water consumed, then strain the Oil, in which you shall melt these things following.

Wax

Wax, fifteen ounces.

Bears grease,

Oil of Bays, of each three ounces.

Oil of Musk, half an ounce.

Oil of Peter, one ounce.

Butter, four ounces.

Work these well altogether, then strow into them these powders following.

Mastich

Olibanum

Pellitory

Euphorbium } Of each one ounce.

Ginger

Pepper

These being all finely powdered, must be sprinkled into the former, and so reduced into the form of an unguent.

Unguentum Martiatum.

THis Unguent, as it is composed of many ingredients, so it is good for many griefs: for it discusseth cold causes in the head, sinews and joynts; it removeth pain from the breast and stomach, proceeding from cold; it prevaileth against convulsions, it helpeth the resolution of the sinews, dead pallsie, and the hip-gout, the gout in the hands or feet, and other joynts of the body;

it

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

45

it mollifieth hard pultles and tumors in the flesh; it asswageth the hard swellings of the liver and spleen, easeth the pain in the small guts, and cureth the ache in the reins, and is chiefly used in dropsies, and affects of the spleen: and is thus made.

Rx. Bay leaves, } Of each eight
Rosemary, } ounces.
Rue } seven ounces.
Tamarisk, six ounces.

Danewort	Pimpernel
Marjerum	Agrimony
Savine	Wormwood
Water-mints	Primroses
Sage	Our ladies herb
Basil	Tops of Elder
Poly mountain	Orpine
Calamint	Housleek
Mugwort	Yarrow
Envia Campana	Germander
Bettony	Centaury
Brank-ursine	Great plantaine
Clivers	Strawberry leaves
Winde flower	Smiths balm
or Pellitory of	Cinque-
the wall,	foyle,

Of each of these four ounces and half.

Roots of Marsh mallow, } Of each three
Cumminseed, } ounces.

Myrrh,

Fe-

Fenugreek, one ounce and half.
Seed of the great nettle.

Violets Valerian the greater

Red poppy Moschata

Horse mint Harts tongue

Sorrel Oxe eye

Venus hair Southernwood

Woodbine Harts marrow

Carduus, Storax, calamite, of each half an ounce.

Butter, ten drams.

Bears fat

Hens fat

Mastich

Frankincense, of each one ounce.

Nard Oil, two ounces.

Wax two pounds.

Your herbs being all fresh shall be shred, and infused seven days in eight pound of Oil, and odoriferous wine; on the eighth day boil them to the consumption of the Wine, cool it a little and strain it; then put in again your Oil into the pan, and heat it on the fire gently, and being pretty warm put into it your butter, suet, fats, oil and wax, next your storax dissolyed in Wine, and a little Turpentine mingled with it, then powder your Mastich, Myrrhe, and Frankincense, and sprinkle them into the rest, then mingle and

alf. and incorporate them all well together with a spatula, and put them up.

Unguentum Agrippa.

an **T**His Ointment is good against the Dropsie, affects of the Spleen, and pain in the belly (it doth mollifie, attenuate, divide, and dissipate *Oedemata corporis* ; as saith *Philip Barrow* ; it is good in old affects of the linews, easeth pain of the kidneys, and by anointing looseth the belly. It is thus made.

Rx. Roots of Briony, two pounds.

Roots of wild Cucumber, one pound.

Scales of sea onyon, half a pound.

Fresh roots of Oris, three ounces.

Roots of male-Fern

Danewort

Aron

} of each two ounces.

Beat them all fresh, and steep them in four pound of white sweet Oil the space of six or eight daies, then boil them with a gentle fire, until the roots begin to shrink, then strain them, and put to your Oil of white wax six ounces, and melt them together to the consistence of an unguent.

THis ointment is a good dryer, and is used in distillations of the eyes, and is astringent, cooling, stopping, and filling up. It is thus made.

Rx. Tutty stone prepared, two ounces.

Calaminaris stone, often burned } one
and quenched in plantain water, } ounce.
Powder them very fine, then take

Hogs fat one pound and half.

Wash it in Rose-water three or four times, then put it into your powders, and work them well together to an ointment. Instead of hog's grease you may make the ointment with unguent of Roses, and that will be the best.

Unguentum Splenicum.

IS used in affects of the Spleen, and very necessary to be in readiness, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Oil of Capers, one ounce.

Oil of Lillies, and

Camomile,

Fresh butter,

Juice of Briony, and

Sow-bread, of each half an ounce.

Boil them to the consumption of the juices, and then add these things following.

Am.

Ammoniacum dissolved in Vineger, two
drams and a half.

Hens fat,
Marrow of Calves legs,
Oesypus, of each half an ounce.
The bark of the roots of Tamarisk, and
Capers.

Ceterach.
Roots of Fearn, of each one dram.
Powder of the seeds of *Agnus Castus*,
and Broome, of each one scruple.
Wax as much as will serve to make them
up into the form of an Unguent.

These are all unguents very necessary for
a Surgeon to have continually in store; for
with these he may be able through his own
practice to dress any wound, from the first
to the last. Next we will look what Oils are
fitting to be had, and those I conceive may
be such as follow; that is,

Oil of Roses.

THis Oil is anodine, and doth refrige-
rate, and corroborate, and therefore is
good against hot Diseases, as Erysipelas &c.
also with *Mel Rosarum*, it is a good balm
for wounds in the head, and elsewhere, and
hath divers other worthy uses in Chirurgery,
and is thus made.

D

Rx. Oil

Rx. Oil Olive, one pound.

In the which you shall infuse four ounces of red Roses (gathered, blown and stamped in a mortar) in a glass vessel, and set them in the Sun for seven or eight days; then boil it a little, and strain it, and add as many more Roses, and sunne and strain them as you did the former, shaking them every day; do thus three several times, but let the last infusion stand forty days in the Sun, and then you may either set them up so, or strain them out, which you will.

Oil of Dill.

IS anodine and comforting, it concocteth crude tumors, causeth sleep, mitigateth the head-ach, refresheth the wearied members, strengtheneth the sinews, discusseth wind, is profitable for Convulsions, and asswageth aches, easeth pains, and hath many other good uses: and is thus made.

Rx. Oil of olive, one pound.

Flowers and leaves of Dill, four ounces. Make three several infusions, as you did your Roses; to the last infusion you must put four ounces of the juice of Dill, and boil the oil gently until the juice be consumed.

Oil it

Oil of Camomile.

Oil of Camomile resolveth moderately, and calefieth by annointing the parts grieved; it is good for the Colick, Stone, weariness, and for Aches, Feavers, and for all other things with the former; it is also very convenient in Clysters for all gripings and torsions of the guts, and yieldeth great comfort to the intrails by the good odour and warmth thereof. It is made by infusion forty days, with the flowers and Oil-olive, as before you did your Dill.

Oil of Worms.

This Oil of Earth-worms helpeth the aches of the joynts in any part of the body, and doth strengthen and comfort well the sinews weakned and pained; and is good against convulsions, and cramps; and is also a good balm for wounded sinews, and is made as followeth.

Rc. Earth worms, half a pound.

Wash them well in White Wine, and then put to them

Common Oil,

two pounds,

Wine,

eight ounces.

Boil them in a well glased vessel, until the wine be consumed, then strain it, and put it up.

Oil

*Vade Mecum; Or,
Oil of Lillies.*

THis Oil doth moderately warm, and resolve, asswageth pain, mollifieth hard tumors, doth much mitigate the violence of diseases, and is very effectual against pains of the brest and stomach, and allayeth all the inordinateness of the reins and bladder, and is good with the other unctuous things to use to anoint the lower parts of women in travel; it is made as your former Oils of Lilly flowers and Oil, but the yellow spikes in the midst of the flowers must be thrown away.

Oil of Rue.

IS good for the pain in the knees, and groins, for the gowt, pain of the head and midriff, sprung from a hot and dry cause. It warms and comforts the bladder, matrice, and sides, and helps their griefs; and is made of Rue bruised, and Oil Olive, as Oil of Roses is made.

Oil of Pepper.

Oil of Pepper is good in any cold grief of the Nerves, as the Palsie, Cramp, Convulsion, trembling, and luxation; it helpeth the falling sickness, hip-gowt, and pains in the joynts; it easeth the pains of the

the Back, and Colick, opens obstructions, and wonderfully helps the matrice by calefying it and drying up the humidity thereof; it helpeth the cold griefs of the fundament, the diseases of the kidnies and bladder, and breaks the stone; and is made as followeth.

Rx. Of Pepper long	}	of each three drams.
Black, and		
White,		
Of Myrebal	}	of each six drams.
Chebel.		
Belliric.		
Emblie.		
Ind.	}	
Roots of Smallage	}	of each three drams and half.
and Fennel,		
Sagapenum	}	of each two drams and half.
Opopanax		
Ammoniacum		
Henbane		
Turbith,		two drams.
Ginger,		three drams.
The fresh tendrels of thyme,		
Green Rue, of each one handful.		

Steep them according to Art in sufficient quantity of Aqua-vitæ, and Oil of wall-flow-ers, two pound, then boil them to the

Oil of Fox.

THis Oil is good for pain in the joynts
gout, sciatica, and cureth the ache of
the kidneys and back : It is compounded af-
ter this manner.

Rx. The Fairest Fox you can get, of a mid-
dle age, and well hunted, and newly kill'd
and garbish him quickly, and flay him, and
cut him in small pieces, and break all his
bones, well, then boil him in

White Wine and

Spring Water,

six pound.

Let him boil thus until half the liquor be
wasted, very well scuming it at the first boil-
ing, then put into the vessel

Of the sweetest old oil, four pounds.

Common salt, three ounces.

Flowers of Sage,

and Thyme,

of each one pound.

Then boil it again until almost all the wa-
ter be consumed, and then poure into it
eight pound of water, wherein hath been
well boiled one good handful of Dill, and
another of Thyme, then boil them all together
with an easie fire until all the water be wasted,
then strain it, and separate the Oil from the
moisture, and keep it for thy use.

Oil

Oil of Castoreum.

THis Oil of Castoreum, or Beaver-cod, is good in all cold affects of the brain and nerves, if you anoint the back bone with it; it will cure the extream shaking of Agues; it availeth much in the pallsie, cramp, convulsions, and all joynt aches; the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Castor
 Syrax calamint
 Galbanum
 Euphorbium
 Cassia lignea
 Saffron
 Opopanax
 Carpobalsom
 Spikenard
 Costus.
 English Galirgale
 Camels hair
 Long pepper
 Black pepper
 Savine
 Pellitory.
 Oil three pounds
 Spanish wine, two pounds.

} Of each three drams.

} of each two drams
 and half.

Dissolve the *Galbanum* and *Opopanax* in the Sack, and beat all the rest, and put them and the oil all together into the Sack, and boil

D. 4

them

them in a double vessel; then strain them and put to the Liquor the Gums being dissolved, and strained, and boil them again, often stirring them, that the Gums may not stick in the bottom; let the styrax be dissolved in Wine by it self, and then put to it one dram and a half of Turpentine, and so mingle them all together.

Oil of Euphorbium.

Oil of *Euphorbium* is very excellent in all cold griefs of the Nerves, and pains in the joynts caused by cold, it helpeth the pains of the liver and spleen, and is a good head-purge against the megrim, lethargy, and swimming in the head; and is thus made.

R. Stavesacre,

Sopewort, of each half an ounce.

Pellitory, six drams.

Dry mountain calamint, one ounce and half.

Costus, ten drams.

Castor, five drams.

Bruse them and macerate them three days in three pints and a half of sweet Wine, then boil them with one pint and a half of the Oil of Wall-gilly-flowers until the Wine be almost wasted, then sprinkle into it of white fresh *Euphorbium* finely powdred, half an ounce.

ounce. Mingle them well together and boil it to the just consistence.

Oil of Amber.

THIS Oil is made by distillation, and is very good for the pain of the head, resolution of the sinews, and Falling evil; if one drop or two be taken with water of Bettony or Lavender, or in fair water, it preserveth from poyson, and mixed with Parsley water, or Malmesey, it is a singular remedy in discussing diseases of the Reins and Bladder, bringing forth the stone, and opening the passage of the Urine; it profiteth in the Colick and Strangulion; four drops put into a little Angelica-water, and so given to a woman in travel, refresheth all the weak faculties of the body, confirmeth and openeth the brain: and is extolled by *G R O L L I U S*, for the admirablest medicine in the Apoplexy and Epilepsie: also for the Plague if one drop be rubbed on the nostrils morning and evening, it preserveth the party; to one infected it is given from one scruple to two in Carduus-water; you may also make up little cakes with Sugar and some appropriate water, as Lavender-water, Bettony-water, water of Lind-flowers, and mingle with it some few drops of this Oil, and let them be eaten by those that have the Pal-

fit, apoplexy, or falling sickness: In the fit of any of the aforesaid diseases, it is good to anoint the nape of the neck and nostrils, or to cast a drop or two upon the coals, and hold the patients head over them: if you anoint a few drops of it upon the breasts, and nostrils of women affected with the diseases of the mother, it helpeth it, and keepeth it in his place; and this, the aforesaid cakes will do being eaten: it is availeable in fainting, or the passion of the heart; in agues three drops being taken in Carduus water at the coming of the fit, and so swear upon it, and the ague will be gone: it is good to dry a catarrhus rheum: it cures the tooth-ach proceeding from cold defluxions, if you mingle it with Plantain water and gargarize it. In the yellow Jaundise given with water of endive, chichory or selandine; in retention of womens months, seven or eight drops in balm water helpeth; in vomiting of blood, three drops given in colts-foot water, tormentil water, or water of sloes, it stayeth it; it cures the Vertigo in the head, the megrim, and astonishment; taken in fennel water it mendeth the sight, and it helpeth the stitch in the side, and is thus made.

Rx. Amber powdred twelve drams.

Put it into a large glass, or a retort, and
pour

pour to it as much of the sharpest white wine vinegar, let them digest in horse-dung for eight days, then put to it twice so much dry sand or flints out of the river beaten to powder, and distil it according to Art with your retort in sand, increasing your degrees of fire as you see cause. This Oil must be rectified out of sand or salt, and then washed with Rain-water.

Oil of Nutmegs.

THis Oil being drunk with Wine driveth down womens months, and also the quick and dead fruit; the same it doth if it be given in a spoon with a little sugar; being taken with Wine it takes away all pains of the head coming of cold; it comforts the Maw, and opens the Liver, Milt, and Kidneys; it is excellent against beating of the heart, and faintness and swooning, if ye drink thereof and anoint the region of the heart therewith; it makes good blood, and expelleth Flegmatick and Melancholick humours, and makes a man merry: being used at night it takes away all fancies and dreams: if any had a wound or a broken rib by a fall or stroak, let him drink this Oil with any wound-drink, and it will help marvellously: it is good in all filthy sores, and for all cold disea-

diseases of the joynts and sinews; it makes sweet breath, it helps the spleen if the left side be anointed; it helps all affects of the bladder if it be drunk, and is thus made.

Rx. Nutmegs bruised, five pounds.

Spring water, fifty pounds.

Macerate them the space of four and twenty hours, then distill them in a large Limbeck with a cooler.

Oil of Costus.

THis oil warmeth and comforteth the nerves, and sinews, and opens their opilations: it also comforts all the nervous parts; it is good for the stomach, Liver, and the falling of the hair, hinders baldness, and makes a good colour, and smell of the whole body; it is made as followeth.

Rx. Bitter Costus two ounces.

Cassia lignea, one ounce.

Tops of Marjerom, eight ounces.

Bruise them and macerate them two days in sufficient wine, then boil them in three pounds of Oil olive washed with Wine, in a double vessel, until the wine be wasted.

Oil of Wax.

Oil of Bees-Wax healeth wounds contused, and incised, laying a cloth wet therein on the wound, being first joyned together by stitching; taken one dram with white Wine, it stayeth the shedding of the hair on the head or beard, the place being anointed therewith; it provokes urine being stopped; it helps stitches, and pains in the loyns, taking the said quantity in white Wine; it helpeth the cold gowt, or sciatica, and all other griefs coming of cold, and is thus made:

Rx. Yellow wax, one pound.

Melt it and put to it powder of tile shards three pound, mingle them and put them in a retort, and draw out the Oil with a convenient heat; you may rectifie it in a retort without tiles, by adding water. Your fire shall be made above the retort until it leave hissing, then make it under your retort.

Oil of St. Johns wort compounded.

THis is an admirable balm for wounds, being used as hot as it can be endured, and at the first dressing hotter: it is a sure medicine for all venemous wounds, all bitings of mad dogs, or of venemous wormes, very hot applied, and the parts about anointed

ted therewith warm, and a good cordial given inwardly : It is good in wounds either incised, contused, or stabled, and is indeed so excellent that you need use no other oil ; it is a comfortable medicine against all pains, aches, and witherings of the outward limbs proceeding of cold causes, using it warm with good friction, and a Plaister of Burgundy pitch spread on leather, and applyed thereon, or rather the stiptick plaister of Paracelsus : the composition is as followeth,

Rx. Strong white wine, three pounds.

Ripe tops of St.

Johns wort, four handfuls.

Bruise them, and macerate them in the wine, in a glass vessel well stopped for two days, then boil it in a double vessel, and strain it hard, and put to the liquor more flowers and tops of S. Johns wort as you did before. Do this three times, and then strain it, and put to the Liquor for every pound,

Old oil, four pounds.

Turpentine, six ounces.

Oil of wormwood, three ounces.

Dittany,

Gentian,

Holy-thistle,

Tormentil.

} Of each two
drams.

Ladies

Ladies Thistle, } of each two
Sweet Calamus. } drams.

Worms often washed in Wine, two ounces.

Bruise them and put them to the rest, all and stop them close, and sun them forty days, then put them up.

Oil of Elders.

THe Oil of Elder flowers doth lenifie and purge the skin, is good for the obstructions of the Liver, helpful for the joynts and nerves pained, the parts grieved being anointed therewith; given in Clysters it provoketh stools, healeth the yellow jaundise, amendeth belly-ach; and easeth the pains thereof, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Elder flowers and Oil olive, infused as you do Oil of Roses.

Linseed Oil.

Linseed Oil, or Oil of Flax-seed is a-nodine, cureth Convulsions, mitigateth the hardness of the Arteries, Muscles, and Nerves, asswageth the pain of the piles or Hemorrhoids, and helpeth the unnatural cleats, chaps and fissures of the fundament; it is used with good success to anoint the secret parts in child-birth, and in poultisses for womens sore breasts; it is made by ex-
pression

pression, bruising your seeds, and putting them in *Balneo* four or five hours, and then strain them with a Scrue-press.

Oil of Eggs.

THis Oil cleanseth the skin, and taketh away the filthiness, and all the scars thereof occasioned by cuts and bitings; or, at the least, much diminisheth them, so that they can hardly be seen; it cureth burnings, killeth Ring-worms, healeth excoriations, and is prevalent against any ulcer, chaps, or ill matter, arising out of the flesh, either in the hands, feet, arms, or legs, or in any other part of the body, and is made as followeth:

Rx. Yolks of Eggs sodden hard, put them into a glased vessel, and heat them well at the fire, but so as they burn not, then as hot as can be, put them in a canvas bag, and press out the Oil.

Note that whilst you heat them, it will make your Oil the better if you sprinkle them with a little aromatick wine warm.

Oil Olive is made of ripe Olives by pressing them.

Oil of Whelps.

THis Oil is of wonderful force to assuage pain, to bring shot-wounds to suppuration, and cause the falling away of the eschar; it is thus made.

Rx. Oil of Lillies or Violets, four pounds.

Boil in it two Whelps newly whelped, until the flesh part from the bones; then put into them of

Earth-worms prepared, one pound.

Boil them again, and strain them hard, and put to the Oil,

Venice Turpentine, four ounces.

Spirit of Wine, one ounce.

Mingle them according to Art.

Oil of Bayes.

Oil of Bayes is a medicine calefying, mollifying, opening, and discussing, and doth much mitigate the Colick, delivered into the body by Clyster; It is a present remedy against cold griefs of the Brain, Nerves, Arteries, and Loins, the Parties anointed therewith: it is good for the Palsie, Sciatica, the hardness and pains of the Spleen, and is much used, as well to cure the Scab, and Ringworm, as the Scurvy; and is thus made.

Rx. Bay-

Rx. Bay-berries ripe and fresh gathered.
q. s.

Beat them and boil them with sufficient water until the fat swimeth on the top, then press them, and separate the Oil from the water according to Art.

Oil of sweet Almonds.

DOth lenifie the roughness of the breast and throat, as also the hardness and driness of the joints: it is good against the Consumption of the Lungs; it is also of good use to be drunk in the Hectick Feavers; it stayeth the cough, and asswageth the heat of Urine, healeth ulcers by injection, is very good in *colica*, or *iliaca passio*, to be drunk and administred in Clysters, and is thus made:

Rx. Sweet-Almonds dry, not mouldy, and well rubbed, *q. s.*

Beat them well, and put them in a Press, and press out the Oil without heat.

Oil of bitter Almonds.

THIS Oil doth open obstructions, dis-cusseth wind and vapors, but chiefly it healeth deafness, the hissing and pain of the ears, lenifieth the hardness of the sinews, and maketh the face and hands fair, and is made

made as the Oil of Sweet Almonds.

Oil of Vitriol.

This Oyl comforteth the stomach after a wonderful manner, and stirreth up the appetite; it defendeth the whole body from Aposthumes and inflammations, and therefore it is used with good success in the plurisie, and also in vulnerary drinks it is approved good: It helpeth the infirmities of the lights, taken with the water of Fennel or Fumitory: it cutteth away the melancholy humors from the stomach, being taken with balm-water. It consumeth phlegme, cures the Colick and the looseness of the belly; It quencherh the thirst in Feavers, cures the hickock and loathing of meat: It attenuateth the blood: defendeth wounded parts grieved from fear of gangrene, or putrefaction of the blood: It conglutinateth ruptures as well of bones as reins, and doth exceedingly comfort and corroborate all the parts of mans body, and may well be numbered as a principal amongst cordial medicines: It is also a very good medicine, not only in preventing the scurvy, taken inwardly, but also in the cure of the scurvy many ways, both inwardly taken with any comfortable wine, or with beer for need, or to make

make a beverage therewith; and daily to use it in small quantity, namely four drops for a dose: in the Calenture it excelleth all other medicines, taken in Plantain, Sorrel, or any other water, or only in fair water: It is good to rub foul black teeth to make them clean and white, but use it not often, for then it will consume them: In ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or uvula, that resist ordinary medicines, touch the ulcerated part but once with this Oil, and the ulcerations will heal very fast afterwards with any ordinary medicines and helps, remembering as cause shall require to use due evacuations or phlebotomy: it is good in the squinancy or angina, used certain drops in a fit gargarism or lotion, namely to make it somewhat sowre, and then gargarize warm therewith, for it mightily quencheth inflammations, and tempereth well the blood, and being likewise a little thereof given to drink, namely six drops, in such a case it is much the better, always remembering that in all such diseases there be looseness of the belly, and sometimes Phlebotomy: Moreover, in Ulcers and Fistula's, scarce a better medicine is found to enlarge a strict orifice, remove a callow, or truly to correct, and prepare any inveterate Ulcer to good healing
only

only by touching it with lint on the end of a probe, thereby putting the medicine to the place where the cause is: It is a good corrective in all purging medicines, and helpeth them to do their office; for it comforteth the whole body, and giveth a grateful taste almost to a medicine: It is also good to a weak stomach oppressed with phlegme or slime, and helpeth appetite taken in Con-
serve of Roses; There is no medicine more precious in pestilential Feavers. The true and utmost dose cannot be justly set down, but must be made by the taste, putting in so much as may make the vehicle or medicine sharp or sowerish; for your purges they shall only be a little sharpned with certain drops thereof, only to alter a little the taste; but in the Calenture, strong Feavers, or Pestilential Feavers, a greater dose may well be taken according to discretion and judgment; but note this, That if you put any of it into any liquid medicine, as Barly-water, Juleps or such like, which you intend to divide in several doses, let the glass be always shaken well before you pour it out, else the Oil will lie at the bottom, and make the last dose not only too sharp to be taken, but also dangerous: The making of it is as followeth.

R^x. Of

Rx. Of Hungarian copperas, or of the best English copperas, what you will.

Melt in a skillet, then divide it into thick pieces, which you shall calcine upon the coals until they look a little reddish, and then powder them and sprinkle them with the best spirit of wine, then put it into an earthen retort that will endure the fire, and keep your fire by degrees to the height of heat for three days, or until the receiver being before full of fumes do become clear; let the distilled liquor be rectified, and separate them one from another, that is to say, the spirit of wine, the sharp spirit of Vitriol, and the strong heavy Oil.

Oil of Sulphur.

THIS Oil is good to make the teeth white, to take away the morpew, cure Venereal ulcers, expelleth diseases arising from wind or cold: It is good against the falling-sickness, shortness of breath, evil affections of the lungs, easeth the Tooth-ach, and is (being well prepared) a true cordial medicine: the manner of making it, is after this sort.

Rx. A bell of glass, holding at the least sixteen pounds, for the larger it is, the bet-

better ; put it upon a great earthen vessel containing about nine or ten gallons, with three or four stays to rest the bell upon; let your earthen pot be so well nealed, as that it will endure the fire, then put in your brimstone into the pot, and set it on the fire, and whelm over it the bell, casting in now and then fresh brimstone as the first wastes; you shall have more store of Oil if you put your earthen vessel into a furnace with fire under it, that the brimstone may be always melted: This must be done best in rainy-weather, and in a cellar, and before you kindle your brimstone, you shall smoak your bell with Sage.

Oil of Brick-bats, and Tyle-stones.

THis Oil is also called Oil of Philosophers, the oldest is the best; it doth attenuate, and penetrate upward, digesteth and consumeth all excremental matter, and is profitable for cold affections of the spleen, veins, bladder, nerves, womb, joynts, and for the Lethargy, Apoplexy, and falling sickness, and many other the like griefs, and is thus made:

Rx. Old

Rx. Old bricks digged out of the ground, and broken in pieces to the bigness of an apple, heat them red hot in the fire, and quench them in Oil of Rosemary, or clear old Oil Olive, until they be full of Oil; then beat them small, and put the powder into a glass retort, or cucurbite, well fitted in a furnace and surely luted, and distil it by sublimation.

Oil of Turpentine.

Oil of Turpentine is taken inwardly for shortness of breath, the Pilsick, against the Stone, the Colick, cold, and windy affections of the breast; it is outwardly used to heal sinews wounded, or troubled with any intemperature; also to fill ulcers with flesh and knit them up, having no cicatrize in them: it is made in this manner.

Rx. Venice Turpentine, twenty eight pound.

Fair Water, ninety six pound.

Put them into a copper vessel with a cover, and a cooler, and distil a thin white Oil, increase the fire, and you shall have it yellow: make your fire yet hotter, and it will come red; these three liquors would be separated by distillation again.

Oil

Oil of Spike.

Oil of Spike doth calefy, attenuate, discufs; and is very profitable to them that have the Gout proceeding of a co'd cause, or to comfort any member benumbed; also it is good against the Falling-sickness, and convulsions, the temples, and nape of the neck, yea and the whole head to be anointed therewith, is very profitable: it is made as followeth:

Rx. Lavender Spike, three ounces.

Sweet Oil, one pound.

Wine and Water, of each two ounces and half. Boil them in a double vessel to the consumption of the Wine and Water, and keep it for thy use.

Oil of Antimony.

THis Oil is good for them that have convulsions, or any astonishing disease, and other evil affections of the brain, four grains thereof drunk; it asswageth the pain of the Gour, and Colick, cureth Feavers, helpeth the bladder ulcerate, and wonderfully helpeth the Cancer, Fittula, *Phagadena*, the fretting or eating pox, the wolfe, and all other sorts of ulcers, and is thus made,

Rx. Crude Antimony } Of each one
Mercury sublimate, } pound.

E

Make

Make them into powder, and put them into a glass retort with a large neck, and set it in a furnace of reverberation, well and close, and make your fire by degrees, and a curdly substance will distil into the receiver hanging to the neck of the retort, which by putting under a gentle fire will melt; that fatty liquor must be rectified and put up close.

Oil of Myrtils.

Oil of Myrtils refrigerateth, astringeth, and comforteth, but properly the heart, stomach, and brain, and the nerves; it is good in fractures, for it cools, and resists putrefaction; it is made as followeth.

Rx. Myrtle berries bruised, and sprinkled with astringent wine, ℥ i.

Juice of the leaves, ℥ β.

Oil of unripe olives, ℥ iii.

Steep the berries in the Oil for the space of eight days, then boyl them and strain them, and put in more berries; do thus three times in a double vessel, after the third straining add the juice, and boyl it to the consumption of that juice, and put it up.

Oil

A Companion for a Chirurgeon.

Oil of Origanum.

THis Oil of *Origanum* cureth melancholy, helpeth the dropſie, and cureth the Cough, the quartane Feaver, and the tooth-ache, and is made as the reſt of the Oils and Vegetables.

Of Waters.

And firſt of Mint-water.

MInt-Water doth warm and ſtrengthen the Stomach, Liver, Spleen or Milt, helpeth concoction, ſtayeth vomit, is very cordial, and is diſtilled with Spear-mints, and white wine, adding if you pleaſe a Clove or two, and a blade of Mace.

Saffafras Water.

THis water openeth all obſtructions, or ſtoppings of the body, namely of the Liver, Lungs, Kidnies, and Spleen; and thereby it is found by many experiences, excellent againſt the Scurvy, the French Diſeaſe, and the yellow-Jaundice; it is an apparent remedy againſt all cold Feavers, and the Dropſie, or for thoſe that are inclining thereunto; for it provoketh urine, and ſweat in a

very mild and natural manner, and driveth out many diseases by the pores of the skin; it hath infinite more virtues ascribed to it, for which I refer the Artist to Doctor *Mornardus* his Book, and will only set down the making of it, according to his description.

Rx. Of the boughs of *Sassafras* half an ounce, cut as small as may be.

Water, twelve pounds.

Put them into a new earthen pot, and let them steep together two hours, then seeth it until two parts be consumed, and after it is cold, let it be strained and kept in a glass vessel; and pour to the wood three pottles more of water, and let it seeth until half a pottle be consumed; strain it cold, and keep it as the former; let the best water be taken in the morning fasting half a pint hot, and then keep your self warm and procure sweat, then change your self into hot cloathing and rub off the sweat, and eat of a Hen roasted, and drink of the second Water at dinner, and supper, and in the day time; eat no flesh at all but dry fruits, and conserves; and thus you may do so long as you find your self grieved.

Water of Carduus Benedictus.

THis water easeth the pain of the head, confirmeth the memory, cureth the quartan,

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

quartan, provoketh sweat, and comforteth the vital spirits, and is made by distillation.

Treacle water.

TReacle Water is good in the Plague, or Pestilential Feaver, the French disease, it killeth Worms, helpeth the trembling of heart, and is good to be mingled in Diaphoreticks; the manner of making it, is as followeth:

Rx. The juice of green Walnut-shells,
four pounds.

Juice of Rue, three pounds.

Juice of holy thistle, }
Marigolds, } of each 2 pounds,
Balm, }

Roots of Butter-burre one pound and a half.

Roots of Bur-dock, one pound.

Roots of Angelica and } of each six
Masterwort, } ounces.

Leaves of Scordium four handfuls.

Old Venice

Treacle, } of each eight ounces.

Mithridate,

Good Canary wine, twelve pounds.

Of the sharpest white wine vinegar, six pound.

Juice of Limons, two pounds.
 Digest them two days in Horse-dung, or
Balneo in a vessel well closed, then distil it in
 sand.

Water of Damask Roses.

DAmask Rose-water doth refrigerate,
 and comfort the heart, is good against
 swooning, and causeth sleep.

Red Rose-water.

Doth refrigerate, bind, and corroborate
 the vital and animal faculties, bene-
 fiteth the head, easeth the pained ears and
 eyes, and doth good in inflammations, and is
 profitable in medicines against Dysentery.

White Rose-water.

THe Water of White Roses is good to put
 in Collyries for the eyes.

Plantaine-water.

IS astringent, and sanative; good for them
 that are in a Consumption of the Lungs,
 in a Dropsie, or that have the bloody-flux;
 good also against the quartan ague; it cu-
 reth the Ulcers of the reins, bladder, and
 excoriations of the passage of the yard; and
 being drunk, helpeth against ardent urine, or
 the sharpness of the water.

Balm

Balm water.

THis water hath a great respect to the heart; a great cordial, and a good smell and taste; it is more proper to women then men, for it much respecteth the infirmities of the mother, and is in the times of their pains very profitable to take a little of it, for the safer provoking of a speedy delivery; distil it with spirit of wine.

Angelica Water.

ANgelica Water may serve instead of Treacle and Mithridate, for a preservative against the plague, or any infectious air; for there is no one thing more commended by ancient and modern Writers in that kind, then Angelica is, whereof there is good experience; it is also very stomachical and cordial, and being truly made, will retain his strength and virtue forty years and more; it is made as the former.

Wormwood Water.

THis water is very grateful in the stomach, for it is a balsome thereunto, it consumeth, and breaketh wind mightily, and killeth worms, hindreth vomiting, provoketh appetite, is very good against pains in the head proceeding of a cold cause, and

Vade Mecum ; Or,
is very cordial ; it is made as the former.

Anniseed water

IS very excellent against wind in the stomach, or else-where in the body, and against *Asthma*, Pufick, and shortness of breath, it also breaketh phlegm, and warmeth the stomach ; and is distilled from Anniseeds well macerated in Spirit of Wine.

Cinnamon water.

Cinnamon water doth comfort and strengthen the stomach, the liver, the milt, the lungs, the heart, the brain, and the sinews, sharpneth the sight, is good against venom, as also the stings, and bitings of venomous beasts, helpeth a bad or evil favouring breath, is good against loathing of the stomach ; and where you desire to warm, to open, to attenuate, digest or corroborate, in all such cases this precious liquor excelleth, and is made as the former.

Aqua Coelestis.

THe Heavenly water is a principal antidote or preservative in all poisons, or poysoned and infectious airs whatsoever, for that either received into the body, or but only smelled unto, it helpeth much against infection,

infection, and doth very admirably restore again one saln, either of the Dead-palsey, or Falling-sickness, and is also good either in the Colick, or any gripings of the guts, as also in any the weakness of the stomach, and against any cold fluxes of the guts or belly, two spoonfuls thereof given in a Clyster, and hath many more special good uses and vertues; It is made as followeth.

Rx. Cinnamon, one ounce.

Ginger, half an ounce.

All the Sanders, of each six drams.

Cloves,

Galingal, } of each two drams and half.

Nutmegs,

Mace, Cubebs, of each one dram.

Both the Cardamomes,

Seed of Nigella, of each three drams.

Zedoary, half an ounce.

Anniseeds,

Sweet Fennel-seed,

Wild Parsnip seed,

Basil, of each one dram and half,

Roots of Angelica,

Avens,

Licorice,

Sweet Reed,

Phu the lesser,

Leaves of Clary,

E 5

Thyme

Thyme,
 Calamint,
 Pennyroyal,
 Mints,
 Mother thyme,
 Marjerom,
 Red Rose leaves,
 Sage,
 Rosemary,
 Betony,
 Stachadoes,
 Buglosse,
 Borage,

Of each one
 dram and
 half.

Citron Peels, three drams.

Bruise what are to be bruised, and macerate them for the space of fifteen days in twelve pounds of the best spirit of Wine in a glass well closed, then distil them in B.M. according to Art, afterwards add to the distilled water,

Diambre,

The Powders of	{	Aromaticum rosar.	}	of each 3 drams
		Sweet diamosch.		
		Diamargarit. frig		
		Diawhod Abbat.		
		Electuary of gems		

Yellow

Yellow Sanders bruised, two drams.

Mosc. Amber-grise } of each one
bound in a clout, } scruple.

Clear Julep of Roses, one pound.

Shake them all well together, that the Julep may incorporate well with the water, then stop up the glass with wax and parchment, and let it stand until the water be cleared.

Doctor Stevens his water.

IT is a notable cordial water, comforts the head and heart, yea and all the principal faculties of the body, both animal, vital, and natural, if it be truly prepared; it helpeth all cold diseases, palsies, convulsions, barrenness, tooth-ach; It killeth worms, cureth the dropsie, stone, stinking breath, and prolongeth life, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Cinnamon,

Ginger,

Galingal,

Cloves,

Nutmegs,

Grains of Paradise,

Aniseeds,

Fennel seeds,

Caraway seeds, of each one dram,

Thyme

Thyme,
 Mother-thyme,
 Mints,
 Sage,
 Pennyroyal,
 Pellitory of the Wall,
 Rosemary,
 Red Rose leaves, Camomile,
 Origanum,
 Lavender, of each one handful.

Infuse them all twelve hours in twelve pounds of Gascoin wine, then distil them in a limbeck, and take of the strongest water three pounds.

The common Lotion

IS used in ulcerations of the mouth or gums, in griefs of the yard, as well within the passage, as also between *glans* and *praputium*: there are divers sorts according as occasion offers, but that which I mean here is only made of Sage, Rose-mary, Woodbine, and briers tops boiled in water, adding Hony and Allom, fortifying it as you see cause with Mercury dulcified; put a rag on your finger or on a stick, and dip it into the lotion warmed, and rub the gums hard therewith, and the ulcerated parts until

til they bleed; or you may make a lotion for the mouth thus.

Rx. Coperas green, white or blue, two ounces.

Water ℥j. or thereabouts.

Honey, one spoonful.

Boil these to the composition of one third or half, then take of *Lapis medicamentosus*, or Salt-petre ounce ss. and if you have no Honey, take Sugar, or juice of Licorice, or Licorice boiled therein to make it pleasant in taste, or without for a need, you may well use it.

Strong Lie.

THis is Capital Lees, and is very necessary to mollifie the White-caustick when it groweth dry, as also if need be, by decoction to make a *Lapis infernalis* for to make issues, or break Apostumes: The Liquid caustick is made of unslaked lime, and Capital Lees, boiled together, to the thickness of an unguent, and applied as hereafter shall be shewn.

Vinegar of Wine.

Vinegar helpeth the unnatural swellings of the belly, and also cureth the fluxes of the belly, and also cureth the fluxes of
the

the stomach, the parts grieved being fomented therewith; it stayeth the inordinate menstrual fluxes, the region of the liver, or the beating parts fomented therewith warm, namely with stuphes wet therein; it is good against vomiting, the stomach outwardly fomented with warm stuphes wet therein: It also discusseth and dissipateth violent hot tumors in their beginnings, yea even those which are named *Panaritia*, or as some term them, Felons. Good Wine-vinegar excelleth in Cataplasms, as also in fomentations where anodine medicines are to be used, provided the place be not excoriated, as namely in *hernia humoralis*; in the falling down of the fundament it is approved good, sometimes with wine used warm to foment the part withal, as also to be cast on bricks to receive the fume thereof: In the hot gout and in all inflammations, as the *Rose*, or *Ignis sacer*, or as some call it, *St. Anthonies fire*, by way of fomentation with Wine-vinegar: it is a precious help also by way of gargarisme; it is an approved remedy against *Squinnantia angina*, or any sudden inflammation of the *Columella*, or the *Amygdals* of the throat; and if you mingle with it Oil of *Roses*, you make it the better for all the aforesaid uses, and the more cordial.

Vine-

Vinegar of Roses.

Vinegar of Roses is very cordial, helps the stomach, refresheth nature weakened, and is good against the faintings, and great weakness of the spirits; but if the Artist have no Vinegar of Roses ready, he may infuse in Wine-Vinegar, a little Rose-water, and it will do almost as well: It is thus made:

Rx. Red-rose buds almost blown, being fresh, and the leaves clean picked from them that are clean withered and naught gathered very dry, and then spread abroad in the shade to dry, about three or four days, ℥j. Wine-Vinegar eight sextaries.

Set them in the Sun forty days, then strain the Vinegar and put it up, but if you will have it more strong of the Roses, then make a second infusion of fresh leaves.

Spirit of Wine.

Spirit of wine of all vegetables is the most precious thing; it is the truest of all Cordials; it preserveth the body from putrefaction, and in every cold oppression of nature it is a true helper; for the cough and all distillations of Rheums, and Fluxes, it is

a perfect help ; it comforteth the stomach, and provoketh appetite. It helpeth those which are thick of hearing, one drop daily put into the ear ; it preserveth a man in health, if every morning and evening he take certain drops thereof, and defendeth the body that taketh it from the oppression of infectious air, and (being sick) almost in any disease, it may safely be given as a true restorative medicine ; it is good in wounds, Ulcers, Fistulaes, and Fractures, of which another place hereafter will make mention. It is thus made.

Rx. Of good white, Claret Wine, or Sack which is not sowre nor musty, or otherwise corrupt, that quantity which may serve to fill the vessel, wherein you make your distillation to a third part, then put on the head, furnished with the nose or pipe, and so make your distillation, first in ashes, drawing about a third part from the whole ; as for example, six or eight pints out of four and twenty, then still it again in B.M. drawing another third part, which is two pints, so that the oftner you distill it, the less Liquor you have, but the more strong ; some use to rectifie it seven times.

OF

Of Syrups.

And first of Syrup of Wormwood.

THis Syrup corroborates the stomach, helpeth concoction, causeth an appetite, discusseth wind, openeth veins, moves urine, and killeth worms: and is thus made.

Rx. Roman, or Pontick wormwood, half a pound.

Red Roses, two ounces.

Indian Spike, three drams.

Old rich White-wine, 2 of each 2 pounds

Juice of Quinces 5 and half.

Macerate them in an earthen vessel four and twenty hours, then boil them until half be wasted, strain it and put to the straining two pounds of Sugar, and boil it to a Syrup.

Syrup of Limons.

THe Syrup of Limons is cordial and refrigerating, it doth please and profit the appetite, and comforteth all that are sick of the pestilence, or continual and contagious feavers, as also all diseases on which exceeding great heat attendeth; it cheareth up the heavy heart, and dispelleth sorrow there-

therefrom, and against all obstructions of the spleen it is a good help, and also well approved in the cure of the Scurvy; it is made as followeth.

Rx. Juice of Limons purified by going through a woollen strainer with crushing, 7 pounds.

White Sugar, five pound.

Boil them with a soft fire to a Syrup.

Syrup of Poppies.

SYrup of White Poppies hath an astringent quality; it procureth sleep, helpeth the cough, hindereth the humors which distill from the head into the throat, causing a tickling, and is of precious use against the palsey, if it be used in the beginning thereof: It is made thus,

Rx. The heads and seeds of White Poppy and black, of each fifty drams.

Venus hair, fifteen drams.

Licorice, five drams.

Jujubes, thirty.

Lettuce seeds, forty drams.

Seeds of Mallows and Quinces, tied up in a fine rag, of each one dram and half.

Boil them in eight pints of water, until half be wasted, strain it, and to every three pounds of liquor put of

Penides,

Penides, Sugar, of each one pound.
Boil them to a Syrup.

Syrup of Roses solutive.

THis Syrup is used as a gentle and safe purge both to old and young, when they are molested either with burning, or pestilent Feavers, or any hot distemper of the body, and is thus made.

Rx. Of Damask-Roses one pound,
Fair water, four pound.

Infuse them together, then strain them, and add as many fresh Roses; do this nine times, then take of the last infusion six pound.

Sugar four pound.

Boil it according to Art to a Syrup.

Syrup of Violets.

THis Syrup doth break the acrimony of melancholy, tempereth the heat of the bowels, bringeth down the belly by purging; it helpeth the diseases of the throat, as hoarsness, and the dry cough, and is a chief aid to the curing inflammations of the breast; it helpeth the Plurisie, and quenchereth the thirst in feavers, being put in cooling Juleps, and is cordial: It is thus made;

Rx. Violet flowers picked, one pound.

Spring

Spring water hot, one pound and half,
Or a sufficient quantity.

Put them in an earthen vessel glased, and close covered, and let them infuse four and twenty hours, then strain them hard, take of of this Liquor one pound,

White Sugar two pound.

Mingle them, and dissolve the Sugar with a continual equal heat, and put it up for your use.

Oxymel simple.

O*xymel Simple* is of great use for the cure of inflammations of the Lungs and throat, helpeth expectoration and difficult breathing, cureth and attenuateth thick and slimy humors, purgeth the intrails without trouble, and is good both in cold and hot affections, and is made as followeth.

Rx. Of the best Aromatick Hony dispu-
med four pound.

Clear spring water, and of the best Vinegar, of each two pound.

Boil them according to Art, until they come to a liquid Syrup, but take heed you boil it not too much, lest you spoil the taste.

Diamoron.

Diamoron.

THis Syrup is profitable in gargarismes against the eating ulcers of the mouth; it cutteth away phlegme, and cleanseth the mouth and throat, and by reason of the pleasant taste thereof, it is the more comfortable to the diseased: it is made after this manner.

Rx. The Juice of Mulberries, and Bramble-berries, of each one pound and half.

Hony, two pounds.

Boil them with an easie fire to the thickness of Hony.

Syrup of Sloes.

SYrup of Sloes doth refrigerate and comfort the stomach, stoppeth Fluxes, healeth the excoriations of the intrails, and is made with the pulp of Sloes and Sugar.

Hony of Roses.

Hony of Roses strengtheneth and cleanseth the stomach, purgeth clammy humors, helpeth concoction with the temperate heat thereof, allayeth and stoppeth hot fluxes, the phlegmone of the move-gums, and jaws; it is singular good cure. Oil of Roses for wounds in the head, yer, putting to them some *Aqua-vita*, nguts caused

them good to heal wounds in the joynts; where the joynt-water gleeteth out. It is made as followeth.

Rx. Pure white Honey dispensed; ten pounds.

Fresh juice of red Roses, one pound.

Put them into a Skillet, and when they begin to boil, throw into them of fresh red Rose leaves picked four pounds, and boil them until the juice be wasted; always stirring it, then strain it, and put it up in an earthen por.

Conserve.

And first of Conserve of Red Roses.

THe Conserve of red Roses is good for the heart, and head; strengtheneth and comforteth both, as also the bowels, mitigating their heat, and stoppeth fluxions, and is much the more profitable in any grief, if a few drops of Oil of Vitriol be mixed therewith, but beware of too much: and is thus made.

boil. Of red Rose Leaves not fully blown, taste. the withered and corrupt leaves clipped away, two pounds:

White

White Sugar, six pounds.

Put your leaves and half your Sugar into a stone mortar, and beat them till they be almost enough; then put in the rest of the Sugar, and beat it up to a conserve.

Conserve of Rosemary flowers,

OR Conserve of *Anthos*, hath great force in comforting the brain, and corroborating the sinews, and it is given with good success in the falling sickness, Apoplexy, Lethargy, dead and shaking palle; and is made as the Conserve of Roses is.

Conserve of Borage flowers.

THis conserve is a great cordial, comforting the heart and all the vitals. It makes a man merry, glad, and cheerful, and chaseth away all heavy sadness and dull melancholy; and is made of Borage flowers picked, and Sugar, as the former.

Conserve of Berberies.

DOth refrigerate, and is astringent, it quencherh thirst and heat of the stomach and bowels, it causeth appetite, removeth the watrish humor of choler, cureth the bloody flux, the flux of the Liver, the often gnawing and wringing of the guts caused

caused by choler, healeth the small pox; and resisteth drunkenness; and is made by stewing the fruit picked from the stalks in a pot, set in a skillett of water, afterwards strained and the pulp set in an earthen and well glazed vessel on the fire, that the watrish humidity may gently evaporate, stirring it with a wooden spatula, then put to it for every six pound of pulp, ten pound of Sugar, according to Art, boil it to a good consistence.

Conserve of Quinces.

THe Conserve of Quinces doth bind and comfort the stomach, is good for choler, stoppeth all kind of bloody fluxes, and helpeth digestion; and is thus made.

Rx. Juice of Quinces clarified, six pounds. Boil it until two parts be wasted, then put to it

Of white Sugar, two pounds.

Then boil them to the thicknes of Hony.

Conserve of Wood-sorrel.

THis Conserve doth recreate, and comfort the heart, removeth the putrid humours, refrigerateth, and profiteth much in continual and contagious Feavers, being very cordial, and is made of the herb, as Conserve of Roses.

Con-

Conserve of Sloes:

THis Conserve of sloes is of a stiptick comforting force, very profitable to comfort a weak stomach oppressed with crudities, it is good against all fluxes of the belly, and also good to heal all inflammations and excoriations, occasioned by the same, either taken on a knife in form of a bolus, or given in Clysters; and is made as Conserve of Barberries.

Of Electuaries.

And first of London Treacle.

THis was first appointed by the Doctors of the Colledg of *London*, as a thing very requisite, for that the price was reasonable for the poorer sort, the ingredients thereof being nevertheless cordial, and yet such as are easie to get; it may be used well in place of Mithridate, but because the fresh is the best, I hold it most convenient for the Artist to keep the species ready, and when he hath occasion to use any of it, he may put to every ounce three ounces of Honey, and warm it upon the fire, stirring it well until it be perfectly incorporated: it is thus made.

F

Rx. Ras-

Rx. Rasped harts-horn, two ounces.

Citron-seeds,
 Sorrel seeds, } of each one
 Piony seeds, } ounce.
 Basil seeds,

Scordium,

Coralline, of each six drams.

Roots of Angelica,

Tormentill,

Piony,

Leaves of Dittany,

Berries of Juniper,

and Bays, of each half an ounce.

Marygolds,

Clove-gilly flowers,

Rosemary flowers,

Tops of St. Johns wort,

Nutmegs,

Saffron, of each three drams,

Roots of Gentian,

Zedoary, and

Ginger,

Mace,

Myrrh,

Scabious,

Devils bit,

Holy thistle, of each two drams.

Cloves,

Opium, of each one dram,

Canary

Canary wine, as much as shall suffice to incorporate them.

Honey, three times as much as the weight of all.

Mingle them on the fire, as I shewed you before.

Treacle Andromache, or Venice Treacle.

THIS Treacle doth the effects of Mithridate, *Dimocrati*, and is good against the hoarseness of the voice, against the Jaundice, Droplie, for wounds, in the intestines, to bring forth the young birth dead, to expel and take away the Leprosie, and Measles, to revive every decayed sense, to confirm wounds healed, to kill all kind of worms, to dissipate wind, to comfort the heart and stomach, and to keep the body incorrupt, and sound; and is thus made.

Rc. Trochisk of squills, forty eight drams,

Trochisks of Vipers

Long Pepper

Opium of Thebes

Magma tis hedykori dry.

Dry Rose leave,

Sweet Orrice of Illyria,

Juice of Licorice,

Seed of sweet Navew,

Tops of Scordium,

} each 24
drams.

Opobalsom

Cinnamon

Agarick, of each twelve drams.

Myrrhe,

Sweet Costus, or Zedoary

Saffron

Right Cassia Lignea

Indian Nard,

Camels hair,

White Pepper

and Black,

Male Frankincense,

Dittany of Crete

Rubarb

Stæchas

Hore-bound

Seeds of Parsley of Macedonia

Dry Calamint

Turpentine

Roots of five leaved Grass

Ginger, of each six drams.

Tops of Poly of Crete

Ground pine

Celtic Nard.

Amomi

Styrax Calamite

Roots of Spignel

Tops of Germander

Roots of Rha Pontick

Earth

Earth of Lemnos

Indian Leaves

Calcitis burned, or in its stead

Roman Copperas burned,

Roots of Gentian

Gum Arabick

Juice of Hypocistis

Carpobalsom, or Nutmegs,
or Cubebs.

Anniseeds rubbed

Cardamom

Fennel seeds

Seseli

Acacia, or the Juice of floes dried

Seeds of Thlaspi

Juice of St. Johns-wort

Seed of Bishops-weed

Sagapenum, of each four drams.

Castor

Roots of long Birth-wort

Bitumen of Judea

Seed of Duacus

Opopanax

Centry the less

Fat Galbanum, of each two drams.

Old Canary Wine, as much as shall suffice
to dissolve the Ingredients.

Of the best Hony, thrice the weight of
the dry species.

Mingle them according to Art.

Treacle Diateseron.

Treacle Diateseron, or the poor mans Treacle, is good against poison, drunken, and against the bitings of venemous beasts or worms: It is also good against all the cold affects of the brain, as convulsions, resolution of the sinews, Falling sickness Cramp, Spasme, the inflation of the ventricle or stomach, against the defect of concoction therein, and against venemous wounds both inwardly drunk, and outwardly applyed; also it openeth the obstructions of the Liver and Spleen, and thereby preserveth the body from the disease called the Scurvy: It procures sweat very well being taken in Sack, but is mighty hurtful to women with child, as may be easily known by the Ingredients which are as follow.

Rx. Gentian,

Bayberries,

Myrrh,

Round Birthwort,

} of each two
ounces.

Husk your Berries, and powder and searce them, and your Gentian and Aristolochy must be sliced and dried in a folded paper, and so powdered and searced, then dissolve your Myrrh in a little Sack, and put to it,

Of

Of the best Hony disparted, two pounds.
And then sprinkle in your powders, and incorporate them well on the fire.

Confection of A. kermes.

THIS Confection is a preservative from Apoplexies arising from cold and melancholy humors, doth very much comfort the brain, and heart, and is sometimes used very profitably for them that languish away by reason of long sickness, and are subject to swoonings; but beware you give it not to any having a flux of the belly, by reason of the azure stone that is in it, which is purging: It is thus compounded.

Rx. The juice of good Apples. } of each
either Paremain, or Pippins, of } one pound
the Sweetest Rosewater, } and half.

In the which you shall infuse for 24 hours

Raw Silk, four ounces.

Then strain it hard, and put to the Liquor

The juice of Kermes berries one pound,

Pure Sugar, two pound.

Boil them to the thickness of Hony, then take it from the fire and put into it of crude ambergreese cut small, half an ounce, and when it is well melted, cast in these

Vade Mecum; or,
 following finely powdered;
 Of the best Cinnamon,
 The wood of Aloes,
 Azure stone burned in a crucible.

Then powdered, and washed first in fair water, then in Rose-water or Burrage water four or five times, letting it dry between every washing until the water come from it clear, of each six drams.

Orient Pearls prepared, three drams.

Leaf Gold,

Pure Musk, of each one dram.

Make it up according to Art.

The Electuary of the Egg.

THIS Electuary is excellent above all other Antidotes in preventing and curing the Plague, and all pestilent diseases, in expelling the infection from the heart, and is compounded after this manner.

Rx. A new laid Egg.

Draw out the white at a little hole in the top, and stuff the Egg full of the best Saffron, then cover it close with another Egg-shell, then put it into an oven after bread is drawn out, and let it lie so long until the shell begin to look all over black, but take heed the Saffron burn not, for then all that

Egg

Egg is spoyled; then take it out of the shell and powder it very small, and put to it as much white mustard-seed in powder as it weigheth; then

Powder of the root of white Dittany,
Fraxinella, and
Tormentil, of each two drams.

Myrrhe

Harts-horn

Root of Petasites, of each one dram.

Roots of Angelica
and Pimpernel

Juniper Berries

Zedoary

Camphire, of each one ounce:

Mingle them altogether in a mortar, and add to them of the best Treacle the weight of all the other, and then mingle them well with the pestle for at least three hours, pouring in now and then a little Syrup of Linnons, until it come to the form of an Electuary.

Mithridate.

Mithridate is in quality and virtue like unto Treacle, but more hot and forcible against the poyson of Serpents, mad Dogs, wild Beasts, creeping things; being used as a plaister, or drunk, it cureth all the

cold affections of the head, helpeth the melancholick, or those that are fearful of waters; them also that have the Falling-sickness, Megrin, pain in the bowels, ears, tooth-ach and weeping eyes, helpeth the evils of the mouth and jaws, being plaister-wise laid to the temples, by discussion giveth ease to the troubled with the Squinancy, Apoplexy, Cough, spitting of blood, Imposthumes, of inflammations of the Lungs, or any griefs within the body; and is good against the bloody flux, flux of the stomach, obstructions of the guts, and against wringing, and tortions in them; being taken with *Aqua-vita* and the decoction of Balaustians, it remedyeth Convulsions and Palsie, helpeth the Midriff, wind in the hypochondria, the pains of the reins, and bladder; breaketh the stone, provoketh urine, and monthly flowers, expelleth other vices of the matrix; yeldeth a singular benefit for the Gowt; profiteth not a little in quotidianes and quartanes, a quantity drunk in wine being first warmed, and then taken an hour before the fit. It is made as followeth:

Rx Myrrhe of Arabia	Spikhard
Saffron	Frankincense
Agarick	Seed of Treacle;
Ginger	Mustard, of each
Cinamon	ten drams. Sc-

Seseli,
 Opobalsom, or Oil of
 Nutmegs, by express.
 Camels hair
 Stachas
 True Costus
 Galbanum
 Long-Pepper
 Turpentine
 Pontick Castor
 Juice of hypocistis
 The best Stryax
 Opopanax
 Indian Leaves, or in
 stead thereof, Mace,
 of each one ounce.
 True Cassia lignea.
 Polipody
 White Pepper
 Scordium
 Seed of Daucus,
 Of Candy, or
 Cubebs
 Trochisks of Cyphe
 Bdelium, of each
 seven drams.
 Celtick Nard clean-
 fed.
 Gum Arabick

Seed of Parsley of
 Macedon.
 Opium
 Lesser Cardamomie
 Fennel seed.
 Gentian
 Leaves of red
 Roses
 Dittany of Crete
 of each five
 drams.
 Anniseed ;
 Asarabacce
 Acorus, or Calamus
 Aromaticus.
 Orris
 The great Phu.
 Sagapenum, of
 each three
 drams.
 Spignel
 Acatia
 Bellies of land-
 Crocodils
 Tops of St. Johns
 wort, of each
 two drams and
 half.

Wine

Wine as much as shall suffice to dissolve the gums and juices, and last of all Hony three times the weight of all, except the Wine. Mingle them according to Art as before.

Diaphenicon.

THIS Eleſtuary is moſt uſed in Clyſters, in long and ſharp Feavers purging Choler and Phlegm, it is good in the Colick, belly-ach, and griefs of the ventricle that ariſe from crudities; the doſe is ſix drams, and is thus made.

Rx. The Pulp of Dates cleaned, drawn with Hydromel, and paſſed through a ſieve,

Freſh Penides, of each half a pound.

Sweet Almonds blanched, three ounces and half.

Bruise them and mix them with two pounds of clarified Hony, and boil them a little, then ſprinkle in

Ginger

Pepper

Mace

Cinnamon

Dry leaves of Rue

Seed of Fennel, and

Daucus, of each two dram.

Turbith finely powdered, four ounce.

Dia-

Diagridium, one ounce and half.
Mingle them according to Art.

Diacatholicon.

Diacatholicon gently purgeth all humors, it is conveniently used in Clysters, in Feavers, and other diseases which arise from a certain evil disposition of the Spleen and Liver; the dose is as the former; the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Pulp of Cassia,

and Tamarindes,

Leaves of Sena, of each two ounces.

Polypody

• Violets

Rubarb

Aniseeds

Jejutes

Sugar candy, of each one ounce.

Licorice sliced

Seeds of Gourds

Critalls

Cucumbers

Melons, of each two drams.

Pound those that are to be pounded, then take Fresh Polypody, three ounces.

Fennel seeds, six drams.

Boil them in four pounds of rain water, or ordinary water to the wasting of a third part,
strain

strain them and put to the Liquor two pounds of the best Sugar, boil them again with the Pulp, and when it is almost enough, add the rest finely powdred, and make it into an Electuary.

Of Opiats.

Of Diascordium.

D*iascordium* is helpful in feavers, as well contagious as otherwise; it is good for the headach, and for the plague; availeth in fluxes of the belly, and tertain Agues, and is made after this manner;

Rx. Cinamon

Cassia lignea, of each half an ounce.

True Scordium one ounce.

Dittany of Crete

Tormentil

Bistort

Galbanum

Gum Arabick, of each half an ounce.

Opium, one dram and half.

Syrax, Calamint, four drams and half.

Sorrel seed, one dram and half.

Gentian, half an ounce.

Bole armenick, one ounce and half

Sealed earth of Lemons, half an ounce.

Long pepper

Ginger,

Ginger, of each two drams

White dispumed Hony, two pounds and half.

Conserve of Roses, one pound

Good Canary wine, half a pound.

Dissolve the Gums in the Wine, and then mingle the rest according to Art to the form of an Electuary.

Landanum Paracelsi.

THis worthy medicine I have often used, as it hath been commended by the Author himself. and also by *Oswaldus Crollius*, and lately by that learned man *Mr. John Woodal*, who hath set down the vertues thereof at large in his *Chirurgions Mate*, whose method I follow in this book, as I have before shewed; and because the aforesaid Authors are too great a price for every one, and in such languages which divers understand not, and my desire being to fit my book as near as I can to the title of *Vade Mecum*: I will out of the said Authors, and mine own practice set down both the vertues, and composition of this true *Landanum*: And first in all sharp pains whatsoever, hot, or cold, within or without the body, yea even when through extremity of pain the parties are at deaths door, or almost mad with the vehemency

mency of the same, this precious Medicine giveth ease presently, yea and quiet sleep and that safely, but much better the body being first soluble either by nature or Art; I mean by a suppository, or clyster which is better: In the Colick with Mint water it easeth the griping pains thereof: In the pains and gravel of the Kidneys, it giveth present ease, and likewise in the Plurisie: In pains of the joynts it is very good: it is good to stay rheums, tooth-ach, and other like defluxions, in the beginnings, as namely in the tooth-ach, dissolve four grains thereof in Plantain-water, and put it into the ear of the aking side, and take three grains into the body, and lye to rest: it is a sure help in all fluxes of the belly, whether they proceed of sharp and slippery humors, or whatsoever else offending cause, taken with Mastich, *terra sigillata*, fine bo'le, or with any other appropriate good medicines, it is exceeding sure, for it fortifieth the other medicines and doubleth their forces, adding his own also thereto: In extreme watchings, and want of rest, either inwardly or outwardly taken, it is profitable; if outwardly you would use it, take four or six grains with three drops of Oil of Nutmegs made by expression, mix them together, and bind them in two little clouts, and put it into the Nostrils, it will marvelously

lously assuage pain in the head, and cause quiet rest: In the extreme bleeding of the nose called *hamorrhagy*, it is an approved secret, that sixteen grains thereof divided into two Pills, and thrust up into the nostrils, into each nostril one part, helpeth the same; In all kind of Feavers it is good to begin with Water of Wormwood; or pill-wise alone, and if the heat remain after six hours, you may give it the second time, and after that again in like time safely, not exceeding the dose; yet let your own experience lead you, that where you see three grains will not cause rest, in the next potion you may give one grain more, and so encrease *paulatim*, but increase not but upon good deliberation: In burning Feavers it asswageth thirst and provoketh sleep, chiefly in those Feavers in which the party seemeth to have some shew of rest, with tedious dreams and slumbers mixed: In the disease called *Asthma*, and in the Pileck, if it be used in water of hyssop, it will preserve the diseased Patient a long time: It conserveth the natural heat, strengtheneth the spirits, repaireth strength lost: It is also effectual to be given to melancholy people, which are void of reason and are troubled with the passions of the heart: It is likewise used with good effect
against

against vomiting, and the hickeck proceeding of wind, fatness, or debility of the ventricle: in the superfluous defluations of the excremental, or menstrual blood, it is an excellent remedy with *crocus Martis*, or red coral: In phrensies, and madness, both inwardly and outwardly it is good mixed with *Aqua vite*, and the temples anointed therewith: In the Falling-sickness, with spirit of Vitriol or the quintessence of camphire, also with Oil of Almonds it is usuall taken; but beware you use not this medicine to any which are feeble through a great cough, being oppressed with tough phlegme, and shortness of breath, for there it is not good. The dose is, two, three or four grains; if there be looseness of the belly, as is rehearsed, it worketh much better. It is best given in any occasion accompanied with waters, or other medicines which are most appropriate to the diseases, and parts diseased, and yet may very well be given alone in a Pill, which I willingly do for that the Patient then is least troubled with the taste thereof; the composition is as followeth.

Rx. Opium of Thebes,

Juice of henbane gathered in	} of each one
due time and dried in	
the sun,	
	} ounce and
	} half.

The

The powder of Diambre and Diamosc.

Truely made, of each two ounces and half.

Choece mummie from beyond Sea, half an ounce,

Salt of Pearls

and Coral, of each three drams.

The Liquor of white Amber, drawn with the Alcohol of wine,

The bone of a Harts heart, of each one dram.

Bezoar stone,

Unicornes } of each one dram.
horn,

Mosch.

Amber, of each one scruple,

In want of right potable gold not sophisticated, you shall add these things.

Oils of Anniseed

Carraway seeds

Oranges

Citrons

Nutmegs

Cloves

Cinamon

Amber of each twelve drops.

Make of all these a masse, or extract according to Chymistry, out of which you may form your pills, as hereafter shall be shewn;

As first,

Rx. The

Rx. The roots and rinds of the younger hemlock, casting away the inward woody part thereof; the time of the gathering thereof is in Summer, the Moon being in the sign *Aries* or *Libra*, and before the full of the moon, and if it might be done, it were best to be gathered in the very hour the Moon enters into one of the said signs; this observed, let the juice thereof be pressed out, and filtered, and coagulated, then set it in the Sun to harden, which done, extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of Wine: the *Opium* must be purged in some distilled water, as of hyssop or the like, as you would wash Aloes, and then extract the tincture thereof with Spirit of Wine; as also the tincture of the species of *Diambre* must be extracted with Spirit of Wine.

The juice of henbane with the extract of *Opium* mingled together with the Spirit of Wine whereinto they are extracted before, is to be evaporated from them ere that they be mixed with the rest of the ingredients; also the *Opium* and juice of Henbane must be digested in chymical manner for a month at least, that thereby their *sulphurous*, venemous, and dangerous vapours they have, may be well corrected,

rected, which vapours have a yellowish froth, or scum seen in the superficial parts of them, and are very obnoxious and dangerous, which I thought not amiss to advise the studious and industrious Chymist of; let all the extractions be done in the true Spirit of wine well rectified, and then the longer the extract remaineth in the digestion, the better will be your medicine.

He that intendeth any part of this composition for women, must forbear the musk and amber-greece, and use with it rather four grains of good *Castoreum*, I mean in that one dose he intends to give the women; the Fæces of the *Opium*, Henbane, species of Amber, &c. after their tincture are extracted from them, they are to be calcined, and brought into Salt, namely by infusion in some fitting liquor after calcination, with all due filtration, evaporation, and coagulation, with *Cohobs* convenient, and added to the rest of the Composition.

And concerning the tinctures mentioned to be extracted in Spirit of Wine, after one months digestion, the Spirit of Wine is to be evaporated by *Balneum Maria*, till the residue be almost of the thickness of Honey, which done and gathered into one convenient

eat glass, porrenger, or the like instrument, then add the Salt of Coral and Pearls, and the Mummie beaten fine, and also the *Bezoar* and Harts-horn, Musk and Amber, all in fine powder, and well mixed with the said extracts, then add the foresaid Salts of the recited *sapcs*, and also the former recited Oils, all of them first mixed together with Liquor of Amber well shaken together in a glass Viol, with a few drops of spirit of wine, for that the said spirit of wine causeth the recited Oils well to incorporate; which done, and that they are all mixed in one, and added to the former, the *Laudanum* is ready; only if you could forbear your medicine so long, that it might afterwards stand in a small Alembick of glass with a blind head, one month, it would be much the better.

I have the rather mentioned this medicine in my book, because so many dangerous Compositions are daily sold for current *Laudanum Paracelsi Opiat*, to the extreame hazard of the lives of very many, and to the great prejudice of the Common-wealth; and for that the young Artist be not deceived with false Compositions, though indeed it is impossible to spy some cunning deceits which are in this medicine; yet these rules follow-

following will instruct the buyer.

First, therefore see the *Laudanum* be even, not having any course, greety, or gross thing in it, but that it will clearly dissolve, as juice of Licorice will that is well made.

2. If there be either Hony or Sugar in it, it is false.

3. If it be not much after the consistence of juice of Licorice well made, it is either false, or foolishly compounded, and will not keep.

4. If it retain the strong loathsome savour of Opium, it is not to be trusted.

5. If it be not meerly of one colour, that you can see none of the ingredients appear at all, it cannot be good.

This Composition well and truly made, ~~not~~ be smooth, and well smelling, of such indifferent hardness, that without additions you may roll it into Pills, and is not greatly ponderous, or heavy, but it is of an unpleasant taste, and therefore best given in a Pill, except necessity urge the contrary, or in outward means.

Philonium Romanum.

THis Opiate is good in the Plurisie, Collick, and any internal pain or grief; it causeth sleep, stayeth flux of blood in the inward

ward parts, and sneezing; allayeth the grief of the belly, Spleen, Liver, and Reins, caused by cold wind and crude humors, and taketh away the hickock; the dose is one scruple, and is augmented or decreased, as years and strength of the patient require. It is thus made.

Rx. White Pepper

Seed of white henbane; of each five drams.

Opium, two drams and half.

Cassia lignea, one dram and half.

Smallage seed, one dram.

Seed of right Macedon Parsly

Fennel, and Daucus of

Crete, of each two scruples, five grains.

Saffron, one scruple and half.

Indian Spike

Pellitory

Zedoary, of each fifteen grains.

Cinnamon, one dram and half.

Euphorbium

Myrrhe

Castor, of each one dram.

Disputed Honey thrice the weight of all.
Mingle them, and make them into an Electuary.

Philonium Persicum.

THis is good against the over-much flowing of womens natural visits, and the Hamorrhoids, and against the flux of the belly, against vomiting, and spitting of blood, it doth also consolidate Ulcers, and veins: it is made as followeth.

Rx. White Pepper

White Henbane, of each twenty drams.

Opium

Earth of Lemnos, of each ten drams.

Blood-stone prepared,

Saffron, of each five drams.

Castor

Indian Spike

Euphorbium

Pellitory

Pearls

Amber

Zedoary

Leopards bane

Trochisks of Ramich, Of each one dram.

Camphire one scruple.

Of the best Hony of roses, three times the weight. Mingle them, and make them into an Electuarie.

Pills.

Pillula aurea, or Golden Pills.

THese Pills are cholagogal, attracting choler, yea and phlegm too from the superiour and inferiour *venter*, and therefore purge the head, senses and eyes, and restore the eye-sight; their dose is one dram: they are thus made.

Rx. Aloes

Diagridium, of each five drams.

Red Roses

Smallage seed, of each two drams and half.

Seeds of Fennel, and

Annise, of each one dram and half.

Mastich

Saffron

Trochiscs Alhaudal, of each one dram.

Powder them, and make them up into a stiff mass with Honey of Roses strained.

Pillula Cochia.

THese purge choler and phlegm from the head, the liver, and all other parts wherein such humors are contained; the ordinary dose is one dram. They are made as followeth,

Rx. The

Rx. The powder of Galens Hiera Picra,
10. drams.

Pulp of Coloquintida, three drams, one
scruple.

Diagridium, two drams and half.

Turbith

Stœchas, of each five drams:

Make them up with Syrup of *Stœchas* into
mass.

*Pills sine quibus, or without which
I would not be.*

They wonderfully purge choler, phlegm,
and melancholy, they are most pro-
perly good against the cataract and dimness
of the eyes, preserving the sight, and curing
the griefs of the ears, they also help the
pains and gripings of the upper guts; they
are thus made.

Rx Washed Aloes, fourteen drams.

The five sorts of
Myrabolans,

Citrinarum
Chæbularum
Emblicarum
Indarum
Bellericarum

Rubarb

Mastich

Wormwood

Red Roses

Violets

Sene

Agarick

Dodder, of each one dram.

Diagridium, six drams and half.

Make them into a mass for Pills with Syrup
of the juice of Fennel with Hony.

Pills of Ruffus.

THese Pills are called pestilential, because they are usually given in the pestilence, or plague, rather to prevent infection then cure the infected, the body being free from excrements by the Aloes, from putrefaction by the Myrrhe, and by Saffron the vital faculcies are quickned; they are very stomachical; and where any oppression of the stomach doth require gentle purging, these Pills excel; their dose is, $\mathfrak{z}\text{ij}$. They are thus made.

Rx. Of the best Aloes, two ounces.

Choice Myrrhe,

Saffron, of each one ounce.

Make them up with the Syrup of the Juice
of Limons according to Art.

Pills of Euphorbium.

THese are very good against the Dropisie
and Scurvy, for they clarifie the stomach,

mach, and entrails, purge water abundantly, prevail also in removing the cause of humours, and bring aid for the pains of the Loyns, and Gout, proceeding from too much humidity; the dose is from ℥. to ʒi. mixed with Pilks of Cochia; they are thus made.

Rx. Euphorbium

Coloquintida

Agarick

Bdellium

Sigapenum, of each two dram.

Aloes, five drams.

Make them up with Syrup of the juice of Leeks.

Laxatives.

Pulvis arthriticus.

THis is a very safe and good general purging medicine: It purgeth all podagrical defluxions, and generally any humor or reflexion of the body downwards, being given in waters appropriate to the quantity of one dram; and it is thus made.

Rx. Hermodactyls

Turbith

Diagridium

Sene

Filings of mans skull

Sugar, of each one ounce powdered.

Mingle them, and keep them close in a glass.

Confection Hamech.

Purgeth choler, melancholy, and salt phlegm, and is therefore with great benefit used against diseases arising from the same, the cancer, leprosie or dry scurf, madness, ring-worm, itching, scabs, and the like; the dose is six drams in fumitory-water; it is thus made.

Rx. Bark of yellow Myrobalans,
two ounces.

Of the black and Chebul

Myrobalans

Violets

Coloquintida

Polypody, of each one ounce and half.

Wormwood

Thyme, of each three ounces.

Anniseeds

Fennel seeds

Red Rose leaves, of each three drams.

Beat them, and steep them in two pints of Whey one day, then boil them to one
pint,

pint, rub them with your hands, and strain them, and to the Liquor add

Juyce of Famitory

Palp of Pruins, and

Raisins, of each half a pound.

White Sugar

Dispumed Hony, of each one pound.

Boil them to the thickness of Honey; when it is almost boiled enough, sprinkle into it

Agarick trochiscat.

Sene powdered, of each two ounces.

Rubarb powdered, one ounce and half.

Epithymum, one ounce.

Diagridium, six drams.

Cinnamon half an ounce.

Ginger two drams.

Seed of Famitory, and

Anise,

Spikenard, of each one dram.

Make them into an Electuary, s. a.

Benedicta Laxativa.

B*enedicta Laxativa* purgeth out slimy humors, most especially such as are in the joynts; it draws from the head, reins, bladder, and every part; it is most used in Clysters, the dose six drams; it is thus made.

Rx. Choice Turbith, ten drams.

Diagridium

The Bark of the root of Esula prepared

Hermodactyls

Red roses, of each five drams.

Cloves

Spikenard

Ginger

Saffron

Right Saxafrage

Long Pepper

Amomi, or, in his stead, Calamus Aromatic.

Cardamome the lesser

Seed of Smallage

Parsley

Carraway

Fennel

Sparagus

Butchers broom

Grommel

Salt Gemme

Galangal

Mace, of each one dram.

Dispumed Hony, three times the weight of all.

Make an Electuary. s. a. It is best to keep the powders well thrust together into a pot, and close covered, and when you use them, put the Hony to them.

Aloe

Aloe Rosat.

Purgeth the head and stomach very well, and killeth worms, being made up into Pills, and so swallowed; the dose is one dram: it is thus made.

Rx. Aloes cicatrine of the clearest made into powder, four ounces.

Juice of Damask Roses putrified, one pound.

Put them together to the Sun, or in *Balneo* until all the moisture be exhaled, then add more juice, and again evaporate it: thus do four times, and then put to the Mass in a pot close covered.

Simples.

And first of Aloe.

IT removeth cold flegmatick and chole-
rick humors by purging, digesting, and driving them out; it is a soveraign medicine for the stomach, and outwardly applied it stayeth blood amongst other astringent powders, and is incarnative. It is the juice of a plant: the dose is one dram or more.

THis root powdered finely, will purge very well watry humors, and opens the Liver, is given in the Droisie, Scurvy, and the like to the quantity of one dram.

Rubarb.

Rubarb is hot in the first degree, dry in the second, of an astringent nature, is good for the stomach, and Liver, and against the bloody flux, purgeth downwards cholerick humors, and therefore very profitably used against hot Feavers, inflammations, and stopping of the Liver; the dose that binds is half a dram with conserve of Roses; to purge take from one dram to half an ounce.

Polypody of the Oak.

IS dry in the second degree, openeth the body, and bringeth away black choler and phlegm, helpeth the Colick, and griping of the belly, and also the obstruction of the Spleen.

Harts-horn rasped.

THis is a cordial simple, given in want of Unicorns-horn; and not unfisly: it comforteth the heart, and is good against poyson,

poyson, provoketh urine, openeth obstructions, easeth the colick, and disperseth wind, killeth worms in the body, is good against pains in the reins, or bladder; and being taken upon each occasion in Liquors proper to the former griefs, it is much the better in force. Harts-horn burned, and powdered, is good against the bloody, or any other flux of the belly.

Euphorbium.

IS hot and dry almost in the fourth degree, and besides its extream heat, and notable acrimony, it hath a certain faculty of purging, whereby tough and cold phlegm with Choler and water, are taken away.

Saffron.

IS hot in the second degree, dry in the first, is good for the brain, quickneth the senses, cheareth the heart, causeth digestion, helpeth the diseases of the breast, lungs, and liver, it mollifieth all hardness, and ripeneth all tumors.

China.

CHina Roots prevaieth much in the cure of the French Pox, and are good for the giddiness of the head, take away the pain

pain of the stomach, and obstructions, and are profitable for the Droplie, Colick, and gripings of the belly, moveth urine, causeth sweat, and are helpful against Convulsions, the Palsey, and pains of the joynts, and a singular remedy against a Consumption.

Salsaparilla.

IS of a hot quality, causeth sweat, especially extinguisheth the heat of Venereal poyson, and is good for the articular diseases, ulcers, and phlegmatick humors, and principally it is good against the French Pox.

Guaiaicum.

DOth exsiccate, attenuate, open, purge, move sweat, resisteth contagion and infection; and doth wonderfully cure the French Pox, old Ulcers, scabs, and Ring-worms; the best use is by decoction in fair water.

Licorice.

IS in all his qualities temperate, yet inclining more to heat; it is agreeable to the Lungs, and breast; rotteth phlegm, moveth expectoration, cureth the Cough, helpeth breathing, and is profitable for the reins, taking away the sharpness of the urine, dis-

dissolveth the stone, and healeth the sores of the kidneys, and bladder.

Juice of Licorice.

IS likewise temperate in all his qualities, but exceeding somewhat in heat; somewhat it doth lenifie the throat, and mitigate the asperities of the Arteries, cleanseth the bladder, and is good for the cough, moveth expectoration, and is very profitable against all vices of the Lungs and throat.

Powder of Licorice.

IS of the same nature with Licorice, it is much used to roll pills in when they are too soft.

French Barley.

IS cold and dry in the first degree, digesteth, softneth, and ripneth all hard swellings; is good for inflammations, excelleth against the soreness of the throat, refrigerateth, comforteth, strengtheneth, is absterfive and provoketh urine: I commonly use it thus: Put a heaped spoonful into a pint of running water, boil it a walm or two, pour out that water into a bason, and use it when it is cold, either for Juleps or emulsions, or any other ways.

*Vade Mecum; Or,
Anniseeds.*

A Re hot and dry in the third degree, do discuss the windiness of the stomach and bowels, stoppeth the bloody-flux, lask of the belly, moveth urine, and monthly visits in women, breaketh and bringeth away the stone, helpeth obstructions of the Liver, amendeth the breath, and is good for the falling sickness.

Fennel-seeds.

A Re hot in the third degree, dry in the first, corroborate the stomach, open the obstructions of the lungs, liver, and kidneys, and cause abundance of milk in womens breasts.

Carraway-seeds.

C Arraway-seeds are of the same nature, and virtue with Anniseeds; and are used in Clysters to break wind.

Cummin-seeds.

A Re hot and dry in the third degree, they attenuate, digest, resolve, discuss wind, dissipate flegmatick tumors, and are good against the colick, and tympany.

Linseed.

L Inseed is hot in the first degree, temperate in moisture and driness, softneth all cold tumors; ripeneth and breaketh impostumes, draweth out thorns sticking in the

the body, expelleth wind, and gripings of the belly, and cleanseth the flesh from spots.

Fenugreek.

IS hot in the second, dry in the third degree, doth mollifie, discuss and mundifie; helpeth cold hard swellings, impostumes, and gout in the seer, wasteth and lenifieth the hardness of the milt, mitigateth hear, profitable for the matrix in women, and cleanseth the skin from many evils, as itch, scurf, pimples, wheals, and the like.

Sugar.

Sugar is hot in the first degree, looseth the belly, is convenient to the stomach, doth cleanse, digest, take away the asperity or roughness of the tongue and siccity, thirst or drought in Feavers, helpeth the reins and bladder, and is profitable for eyes dim of sight.

White Starch.

IS moderately hot, levigateth the parts exasperated: it is effectual against defluxions of humors into the eyes, against pustles and hollow ulcers, it filleth with flesh, stoppeth spitting of blood, helpeth the roughness, and soreness of the breast and throat, and easeth the cough, it is very good in the fluxes of the belly to be given in Clysters against inflammations, and excoriations in the intrails.

Nut-

Nutm:gs.

ARe hot, and dry in the second degree, help the stoppings of the liver, milt, stomach, windiness of the belly, lask, weakness of the kidneys, and stopping of the urine; comforteth the heart, and aromatizeth the stomach.

Myrrhe.

MYrrhe chosen fragiile or brittle, light, splendent, of little drops, bitter, sharp, which smelleth sweet, full of white veins being broken, is hot and dry in the second degree; it openeth the womb, procurereth womens monthly visits, bringeth forth speedily the birth, and is good for the Cough, stitch, flux and bloody flux: it killeth worms, amendeth the breath, closeth up wounds, confirmeth the teeth loose, and stayeth the hair from shedding.

Mastich.

MAstich sweet in smell, white, splendent, brittle, old, and very dry, is hot in the second degree; it helpeth concoction, stoppeth vomiting, confirmeth the power of retaining sustenance, is absterfive; it is profitable also to them that spit blood, or that are troubled with a cough; it attracteth

tracteth phlegm from the brain, and is good for the breath.

Pitch.

Pitch is hot and dry in the second degree; it discusseth, conglutinateth, mollifieth, maturateth, suppleth the hardness of the matrix, and hard tumors, cureth ulcers, filleth them that are hollow up with good flesh, and helpeth cold aches, and the Gout.

Rosin.

Rosin is hot, mollifying, discussing, and cleansing, and being taken inwardly is good against the cough, mendeth the breast, provoketh urine, concocteth crude matters, looseth the belly, expelleth the Stone and Gravel, and is excellent for the cure of green and fresh wounds.

Turpentine.

Turpentine is hot in the second degree, it is cleansing, mollifying, and operative; it is good taken inwardly for the shortness of breath, ptisick, stone, colick, cold, and windy affections of the breast; it provokes urine, and sends forth gravel; it avails much in the running of the reins, used out-

outwardly it is good in wounds in sinewy places, it fills wounds and ulcers with flesh, and is much used in Emplaisters and Unguents:

Wax Yellow and White.

Yellow wax doth mollifie, and heat, moistneth temperately; it is good to amend the milk in Nurses breasts coagulated, it asswageth pain, healeth wounds and ulcers, and hath commonly a place in all good Unguents and Emplaisters; it is a good medicine to be drunk or eaten, and so swallowed down for to cure the exulceration of the stomach or intrails in the fluxes, where inward exulcerations are to be feared; white wax is colder then yellow.

Harts-suet.

HArts-suet is of a hot nature, doth asswage aches, resolveth and mollifieth hard tumors in any part of the body, and by experience is found very good administered in Clysters, to heal the excoriations of the right gut, for it is anodine, and very sanative.

Hogs-suet.

IT hath a lenifying, and anodine quality, and therefore it is not unprofitably used

fed for mitigation of sharp humors, affwaging of pain, healing of burning with fire, and very fitly mixed with Cataplasms appointed for that purpose.

Sperma ceti.

IS sowre in taste, spongy, and white in shew, unsavory in smell, and weighty, having a sharp quality; it is of a cold faculty, cleanseth, and digesteth, it is good against inward bruises taken inwardly, and the place confused anointed therewith, and a *Paracelsus* plaister put over it, or Greek-pitch; it is also good for spots and morpew in the skin.

Dragons-blood.

IS cold and dry in the first degree; it is of an astringent quality, it closeth up wounds, and confirmeth the weak parts, and stayeth the flux of blood inward or outward; it is used outwardly, with other astringent powders.

Cantharides.

ARe used outwardly to raise a blister, and sometimes inwardly to move urine, but not without danger.

Bole-

IS very dry and astringent; it is a good medicine in resisting the fluxes of blood, helping the Catarrhe, Dysentery, and Ulcers of the mouth: It is good in the Pettillence, and all other like infections.

Alloes.

IS Astringent, mendeth putrified Ulcers, drieth the moist, consumeth proud superfluous flesh, taketh away the itch, and cureth the scab, and is very profitable in lotions for ulcerations of the mouth, throat, or elsewhere: Being burnt, it is most used to dry up ulcers, and induce a cicatrice.

White Copperas.

IT is good for *Collyriums*, or lotions for the infirmities of the eyes, namely against itching, akings, smartings, defluxions, and ophthalmiaes of the eyes.

Album Gracum.

OR White dogs turd, is hot and astringent, stayeth the Lask, cureth the Squinancy, hel'peth the Dysentery, and drieth away Feavers that come by course; and is very good to strew the fundament fallen down withal, being powdred and sifted

sifted through a lawn or Sarcenet.

Trochises of Red Lead.

THese Trochises consume proud flesh; mundifie sordid Ulcers, as also callous or hard flesh, and wonderfully cure Fistulaes. They are thus made.

Rx. The Crum of well leavened bread, four drams.

Good Sublimate, one dram.

Red-Lead, half a dram.

Rose-water, as much as will suffice to incorporate them into a stiff paste.

Make them up into what fashion you please, with the Rose-water; and dry them in an Oven, and keep them for your use.

Pracipitate.

THis mecurial medicine is of the same quality with Mercury, and for killing and curing gives way to no other; it is good to cleanse and dry old ulcers, being mingled with Basilicon; it brings new or old sores to digestion, and stays blood being applyed upon Lint; it is given in Pills against the French-pox, but not without great danger, unless it be done with good advice.

Quick-

IT corrodeeth, killeth Lice and Nits, and also the itch: woundeth the intestines, suppresseth urine, swelleth the body, hurteth the stomach and belly, resolveth, penetra-
teth, and purgeth.

Lapis Medicamentosus.

THis stone being dissolved one ounce of it in a pint of rain-water, or river-water (not Well-water) and filtered from the dregs, so as it remain clear, and so wash any old sore with it morning and night, and a linnen cloth wet in it, and layed upon it, and it will heal it in what part soever it be; it stays all defluxions, cleanseth and comforteth the part affected; it fastens the teeth, and keeps the gums from putrefaction; it is good for redness and heat in the eyes, or humors, if the corners of the eyes be moistned with a feather; it taketh away St. Anthonies fire, Shingles, &c. if a cloth wet in it be laid upon them, and renewed as soon as it is dry, it heals the scabs of the hands or body, if they be washed at night, it is good against the Cancer in the breast, or mouth, or any ulcers of the mouth, or throat, being gargarised; it drys Blisters, or wheals on the feet; it heals all sorts of burn-

burnings, if a cloth wet in it be laid upon them : it is thus made.

Rx. Green Copperas, one pound,

White Copperas, half a pound,

Allom, one pound and half.

Salt nitre,

Common salt, of each three ounces.

Salt of Tartar X

Wormwood

Mugwort

Succory

X Arsemart

Plantain, of each half an ounce.

Put them all into a new earthen pot, and put to them a little Rose Vinegar, and boil them on a gentle coal fire, ever stirring them until they begin to grow thick; then add

Venice Cerusse, half a pound.

Bole Armeny, four ounces.

Mingle them well together, until it grow to the hardness of a stone, then let it cool, and break the pot and take it out, and keep it to your use; If you will put in gums, as Myrrhe and Frankincense, you must boil them very gently lest they burn, and the strength vanish away.

*Vade Mecum; Or,
Burnt Copperas.*

IS made as burnt Alom is, of any sort of Copperas, and is used to abate spungy flesh in ulcers, and also in all restrictive powders for staying of fluxes; and it helpeth well with other fitting Simples to cicatrize, and also in lotions and gargarisms it is of good use.

Hony.

ENglish Hony being yellow, the savour and odour pleasant, sharp, pure, sincere, clear, fast, or stiff; yielding little scum in decoction, is good and very profitable for those that are costive, as also for the stomach, if one drink it with water; it helpeth the bladder, and reins, it is good for the eyes, it mundifieth, openeth and healeth; as for burnings and scaldings, it cureth them without scar, and is very good to heal ulcers of the ears.

Bean Meal.

IS cold and moist; dissolveth all swellings, is very good for ulcers, evils and blastings of the genitals, and taketh away inflammation of womens paps; made into a Poultis with beer and vinegar it healeth the swelling of the legs.

Barly

Barly Meal.

IT is cold and dry in the first degree, dissolveth hot and cold tumors, digesterh, softneth, and ripeneth hard swellings, stoppeth the lask, and humors falling into the joynts, discusseth wind, is good against the scurff, and Leprosie, and allayerh the inflammations of the Gout,

Wheat-flower.

IS hot in the first degree, stoppeth spitting of blood, distillations of subtile humors, helpeth the cough and roughness of the sharp artery, dissolveth tumors, and cleanseth the face from Lentils and spots, appeaseth hunger and thirst, and is the principal natural upholder of the life and health of man.

Mill-dust.

MILL-dust is used in compositions, to stay fluxes of bleeding wounds.

Wheat-bran.

IS good against the scurff, itch, and spreading scab, dissolveth the beginnings of hot swellings; doth swage and flake the hard swellings of womens breasts, and the decoction thereof is singular good, to cure

H

the

the painful exulcerations in the entrails given by Clysters.

*Of the Crows-bills, Catch-bullets,
and Terebellum.*

THese Instruments are used severally to draw out bullets, arrow-heads, broken bones, pieces of Armour, or Mail, or whatsoever else of unnatural things gotten into any part of mans body; In the use of them great care and respect must be had not to use extream violence on the sudden to draw out the offending thing; for it is not always necessary to draw it out by the way of the first wound, but perhaps it may with far less danger be thrust quite through the member, and taken out on the other side.

Sometimes a bullet, or arrow-head may be fixed in a bone, or between bones, and then it is far better not to move it, than to offend the part wherein it is lodged or settled; for in such cases oftentimes nature doth better cast it forth, then the Artist can devise to do.

Inclision-sheers.

THis instrument is to dilate, and enlarge the orifice of a wound, for divers respects;

spects, though many instead thereof do use the Incision-knife, yet upon several occasions you shall find the Incision-sheers to be needful and necessary.

The Scrue-probe.

IS an Instrument as long again as an ordinary probe, made to unscrue in the middle, and is used where the small probe is too short to make sufficient probation.

Dismembring-knife.

THis instrument is used in dismembring; as namely to amputate or cut any offensive part, or member in mans body; I mean the fleshy parts or whatsoever else may be incised close to the bone, or between the bones, the better to make way for the same, having always in a readiness an incision knife to cut asunder in all places as the knife cannot come at.

Of the Trasine.

THis Instrument was first devised by Mr. John Woodal, a very learned man, whom I do chiefly follow in the method of this Book, as I have declared in my Preface, and is of more use then the Trapan, as I have divers times experienced; and I use it

according to the said Mr. *Woodals* direction in his book, which because it is not in every place, therefore I shall rehearse his own words, whereby the Artist may find the use of it, and by practice come to gain more knowledge of it.

It is first to be considered, that the pin thereunto belonging (which is in the midst of the head) being placed truly in the Center, be artificially made of good steel, and that it be triangular also, that it be sharp each way, well pointed, and stand fast in the instrument, and also that it stand no lower, but always somewhat higher then the circumferent teeth of the head of that Instrument do; for because the said pin in the center guideth the circumferent tooth-headed saw to the beginning of the work, and in the agitating and moving the *Trafine* with the hand to and fro in this work, the said pin may first take hold ere the teeth of the instrument touch the scull; for the said pin is not only appointed as a rule and guide, but also as the stay to the work; which done, namely when the tooth, head, orbe, or saw, hath taken round hold, then the sooner the better, the Artist is to take up the instrument to wipe and cleanse the teeth thereof, and draw out the said pin in the center,

ter, the which he may no ways omit; which done, he is by the agitation of his hand only to and fro to pierce, and having pierced, as it were half through, he is again to take up his instrument, and cleanse it, and then again to proceed in piercing by the motion of his hand to and fro, until he have in all parts gone through the *Cranium*, which if he diligently regard in the tender observant motion of his own hands; I mean, he that pierceth shall sensibly feel when the bone is penetrated through on each part; which considered, then drawing off his instrument, he shall find the piece of the *Cranium* so removed, fixed with the head of the instrument.

But note, nevertheless there is a great care to be taken by the Artist in the manner of the piercing, and taking out the piece of the frustated bone divers ways.

And first, let him be sure ever to place the broding head of the instrument that pierceth so, that the triangular pin in the center thereof be set upon a firm part of the *Cranium* or scull, yet always provided, it be as near the fractured part thereof as may be.

Secondly, the Artist is to consider, that as he which pierceth the *Cranium* with a small streight head, such as the *Trapan* were

accustomed to have, as is said, by the giving way of the small scrue that fastneth the head of the *Trapan*, the patients life may be endangered, namely if the *cranium* be thoroughly pierced, the instrument casually should slip down upon the *dura mater*, as my self to my grief once saw; even in like manner he that useth a ragged taper-head, of a *Trasine*, how safe soever, may be guilty of endangering his patient, if he be not careful in the manner of his piercing; namely that after his instrument hath taken hold round with the teeth, if he either leave the pin untaken out, the said pin being longer then the teeth of the instrument, he may wound the pannicle of *dura mater* before the piece intended to be taken out be pierced through in each part, or that he do not at the least twice or thrice in the time of his piercing the *cranium*, take up and cleanse the teeth of his instrument with a clout, thereby as it were to mistrust himself, as fearing whether it have in all parts pierced through or no, or how much, or in which part he is wanting, for fear of going too deep; otherwise he may kill his patient ere he doth find or perceive he is through; for in a work so seldom used, and the errors thereof being of so dangerous a consequence, the

the Artist, though otherwise discreet, may by omission, oblivion, or other improvidence, be wanting in some observation highly worthy of regard; wherefore it becometh him to suspect himself, and be cautious, for that a man can never be too wary in such a business; for although the piece every way may be pierced, and removed out of his place, yea and contained within the *Trafine* head, yea and stick to the same, yet the Artist may by his hand be mistaken; and think it not to be through, for that the instrument sticketh as firmly, and as fast in the place when the piece is out, and within the orb of the *Trafine*, as it did ere it was divided, and as if it had not gone through; hereby if the Artist observe not his intermissions by forbearing now and then his piercing, as is said, and sometimes view his work, and cleanse the teeth of the instrument ere it be through, he is subject to go too deep, and wound the *dura mater* by the continued motion of his hand, notwithstanding the piece of the *cranium* is compleatly removed, and resteth within the head of the said instrument.

Further he adviseth the young Artist to make tryal on a calves head, or the like subject, before he put it in practice upon a man;

for indeed a Surgeon can never be too fearful of omission, or of over-doing ; for hereby he doth often run himself into divers inconveniences to his great reproach and damage.

Of the Head saw.

THe head-saw is an instrument by which a vent may be given sometimes through the *cranium*, and thereby the use of the *Trapan*, and also of the *Trafine* may be forborn. I do use this instrument made about the length of a finger, and about half an inch broad, well toothed, but not too rank, the point turning upward like the top of a fauchion, and toothed all the way, so that with the compassed top I can divide what I see good in the *cranium*, and with it I also can take off a finger or toe, as occasion shall serve ; And this way I use rather than *cutting minets* or *chissels*, they being so apt to shatter the bones, and with this, if the member be stedfastly held, or bound to some piece of wood, it is taken off very cleanly.

Of the dismembring Saw.

THis is the instrument which the Artist shall never use without terroure, knowing

ing that the subject whereon he is to work is the most precious of all the creatures of God. The use of it is to cut in two a bone, either of the arm, leg, or thigh, after that the flesh is separated from it by the *amputation-knife*, and the *periosteum* scraped away with the back of the same knife, that the *Saw* may the more surely and firmly take hold upon the bone.

Of the Speculum Oris.

THere are two sorts of these instruments, that is to say, a *Speculum Oris* plain, which taketh hold under the chin, and holdeth the mouth open and the tongue down both at one time, and is very necessary in applying medicines to the root of the tongue, Uvula, or roof of the mouth. The other is *Speculum Oris* with a scrue, thereby by degrees to force, and wrest open the jaws in the Lethargy, Convulsions, Scurvy, and many other dangerous diseases, and for conveying nourishment into the mouth of the Patient; and these two instruments cannot well be missing in a Chirurgions closet.

THe name of this instrument declareth to what use it serveth, namely to the fundament, only to open the same as occasion shall be offered upon any disease happening in that part, as excoriation, ulceration, fistula, &c. Let him that useth this instrument have a care not to force needless dilation, lest he bruise the muscles of the sphincter, which divers times will mightily resist the opening instrument, yea and the Patients own will; and then if the Artist desist not from his purpose, he may make dangerous consequences.

Of the Cauterizing irons.

THese instruments have been far more used of the Ancients, then now they are, they being terrible to the patients, and therefore forborn in many cures. But they are very necessary to cauterize, or sear the end of any vein or artery in a great flux of blood, which cannot otherwise be stayed, and to cauterize the end or stump of a bone after dismembring, and also the ends of the veins, and arteries: and truly, although there are other ways practised by some, yet I hold this way far better and surer, because the heat of the instrument doth consume the
vene-

venemous humidity abiding in the part, and draweth it outwards, and comforteth much the parts adjacent; they are used very fitly to open Aposthumes, and to make fontanels or issues behind on the head, or in the neck, in the Apoplexy, Epilepsie, &c.

Of Large Spatulae.

Large Spatulae of wood and iron, must be always in a readiness to stir either Emplaisters or Unguents in the compounding, or any other liquid composition whatsoever.

Forceps for Teeth.

THe forceps of several forms are to pull out a tooth, of which the Artift shall be stored with two or three of several sizes and fashions, and a punch to force out a stump of a hollow tooth, which cannot be laid hold on by the other instruments.

Of the small Syringe.

THe small syringe, though many pretend to have the true knowledge of the use thereof, yet they fail very grossly.

Your syringe ought to be of tin or silver, kept very clean, having one for watry injections, another for oily, well armed with
tow,

row, the spouts sound, without flaws, and very smooth, and going very steddily, not delivering the liquor by jumps; and in using this instrument for the gonorrhæa, when you have put it into the passage of the yard, your best way is to rest both your elbows on the Patients thighs, he sitting somewhat high, or standing bowing forwards; strive not to fill the syringe too full at once, for then it will not so easily be delivered, as being too far for thy reach: let the first be delivered between *glans* and *praputium*, holding the *praputium* close together, if it may be, only to wash the passage; the next bout, thou shalt take the yard in thy left hand about the middle, not pressing it hard, and then put in thy syringe so far as thou canst leasurely, and resting thy arms as aforesaid, and then deliver the injection, holding thy left hand so as it may not come out again, but be conveyed to the neck of the bladder, getting another to fill the syringe again, and deliver that as the other was, not removing thy hand, and then the water will come into the bladder, and this way thou may'st inject as much water as thou wilt into the bladder without pain.

Let not the medicines to be injected be too hot, nor too cold, a little warmer then
the

the piss is the best temper, and use no mercury sublimatè, or precipitate in the lotions; for though they have good qualities, yet to a young Artift they may prove very dangerous, used by way of injection into the yard.

The syringe is not here limited, but is necessarily used in wounds, ulcers, and fistulaes, for griefs in the mouth and throat, as shall be declared when we come to speak of the curing of such diseases.

Of the Clyster syringe,

THIS is a very necessary instrument, and therefore I would advise the Artift ever to have one in readines well armed with tow, with two or three pipes well fitted, that it be kept very clean, drawn out and hanged up in two or three parts to keep it sweet, and the tow from rotting; there is also belonging to this instrument, a crooked neck like an elbow, that in what manner soever the Patient lye, the medicine may be administred to him, and therewith also a man may give himself a Clyster without the help of another. You must be sure to have the tow put on even, close, and full, that when you pour in the liquor, not one drop can come out by the staves end, and you must

must also have a Clyster-pot of pewter, or rather of brass for melting, with a spout, the better to deliver into a syringe the liquor without a funnel, and this pot must contain at the least one pint and half; when you put the liquor into your syringe, you shall draw down the staff close to the end, having a cork ready to stop the other end, and so lay it down till you be ready to use it: when you are ready to use it, you shall pull out the cork, holding the syringe upright for spilling, and then scrue on the head, and dip the end of it in some fat thing, and put it up as far as you can, laying it in as even position as you can, and then deliver it till all be in the gut, and then let the Patient turn himself on his back, forcing himself by all possible means to keep the medicine given him for one hour if he can. Sometimes it falleth out that by reason of the hardness of the excrements in the gut, the holes of the syringe-pipe are like to be choaked and hindred from delivering the medicine; in such a case the excrement being made clammy (and not hardened) put upon the end of the syringe-pipe that first entreth the gut over the holes of the same pipe, a thin oily clout that may cover all the holes, and so put it in clout and all, thrusting the same as aforesaid

said, up to the thick part or head of the pipe; then a very little as it were draw back your hand, and deliver your Clyster with a very good force, thrusting the pipe in the delivery close up to the body, that nothing come back.

But if you find such a resistance in the gut, that the medicine by the aforesaid means will not enter, then with the hereafter mentioned *spatula mundans*, draw out part of the hard excrements which hinder, and then proceed as aforesaid to give your Clyster: moreover many are grown so weak, that they are not able to retain the medicine cast into their bodies the due time: you shall then in this case, make use of some soft clour, tow or the like to hold it in, whereby they may take the benefit of the clyster administered.

Concerning the quantity of a Clyster to be given, we usually give a full pint, about as warm as piss newly made; and observe that in dangerous fluxes when we give comfortable Clysters, we oftentimes force them up as far as we can, I mean the Liquor, by thrusting the staff harder; when you draw out your syringe, let it be washed and wiped clean, and the staff drawn out of the barrel, and hung up, and this you shall find
to

to be a more cleanlier, easier, and safer way to administer a Clyster, both for the Chirurgion, and also the Patient, then the ancient Clyster-bag and pipe, which are often rotten and putrified, that when they are used, do break in the work, and so spoil all.

Of the Catheter.

THe *Catheter* is an Instrument very necessary among the rest, that if any obstructions happen, either in the passage of the urine or neck of the bladder, through slime, gravel, the stone, or the like accident, which by the artificial use of a syringe cannot be removed, then is this needful instrument to be used; as also to make search for the stone in the bladder.

If therefore you have occasion to use it, put it in gently, as followeth namely with the crooked or dependant part downward, so far as it will be put in, being first anointed with a little oil of Almonds, or some fresh grease, or some Oil, for want of the afore-rehearsed, and being put in as you can without much force, then feel by the root of the yard near the fundament with the fore-finger anointed with butter or Oil (or the middle finger of thy other hand) where the end of the *Catheter* resteth, or beareth out;

out; then put in the *Catheter* yet further towards the fundament; pressing or bearing down as it were, a little, the lower part of the said instrument with the upper hand, which stayeth the *Catheter*, then together with the help of the lower finger of the other hand turn the *Catheter* upwards, putting it also withal forwards a little, and it will slip into the bladder; then draw out the wire within the instrument, and the urine will come forth, still keeping the instrument carefully within the bladder, till all be run out, that gently will come without forcing.

Moreover, you may by putting in the longest finger into the Patients fundament (the *Catheter* being in the bladder, and the water drawn out) feel easily if any stone be in the bladder; the party grieved standing, and bending his body likewise forward.

It will be also necessary to have searching candles of wax, to be used in caruncles, or u'ceration of the neck of the bladder or passage of the urine, and by that you shall find out the Place where the said grief is, and also be able to convey apt medicines to the place grieved; but indeed it is a work that requireth good deliberation well to effect it; for an expert workman may easily be seen

seen herein to err, except he take good regard:

Wherefore when by the candle you have found the certain place of the grief, which you shall perceive when you thrust the candle into the yard, by the stops and stays which it shall find in the said passage; be careful to observe the just length to the further end of the said stop or place agrieved; and there if you mark your candle well, you shall perceive the full length and breadth of the disease; then upon the said candle you shall fasten the medicine you intend for the grief; as namely, if the disease be a kind of spungy flesh, as often it is, then a little *alumen ustum*, or *vitriolum ustum* will be fitting medicines, or what else you know most fit for such an occasion, and print it according to the depressed part of the wax into the wax-candle, and convey it warily to the place, and let the candle remain in the yard, but have a care you keep it not in till the wax melt too much, then draw it out, and arm it as before, and put it in again, and ever alter your medicine upon the searching-candle, as you see cause; and forget not to use good injection also, which will help much.

Of the Cupping glasses.

YOU shall find these to be very useful in many businesses; namely to fasten upon a *Bubo* to bring it forward, for which they are very good; sometimes also to set upon the upper part of the shoulder blade to draw back humors, which oppress the head, eyes, or teeth, or against the *Lethargie*, or on the thighs, against aches or pains there, and to bring down womens courses, or for the cure of the *Sciatica* they are very good; or to draw blood or spirits to a member withered or benumbed with the dead Palsey, sometimes also they are applyed without scarifying to attract humors to a place: at another time they are set with scarification to draw blood and choler out of any member offended with them.

They are used divers ways, some with tow, some with a small wax light fastned to the bottom, some with a great candle; but for my self, I have used all those ways, yet find none better then to fasten a little dry tow to the bottom of the glass with a little wax, and then rub well the part with hot water, and a sponge where you will set your glass, then light your tow with a candle and clap it upon the place, and it will stick fast, and draw up a great bump, then
press

press the skin with your finger close to the glass and it will come off; then if it be fitting, take a lancet, and lightly scarifie the place, and then set on your glass again, and draw as much blood as you shall think fitting, then wash the place with fair water; and dry it well with a sponge, and anoint it with a little fresh butter, and it will be whole; scarifie not too deep; for that is dangerous and needless; you must have several Cupping-glasses, some bigger then others; for the greater are for the thighs, a little less for the arms, and the least for the hands and feet; for if your glass be too wide, they will not take hold.

Of Blood-Porringers.

Blood-Porringers are necessary for any Chirurgion, thereby to be the more certain of the quantity of blood which is let forth; for since the blood of man is so precious, it behoveth to be very careful how, and what proportion is taken away. The Porringers which we ordinarily use, hold about three ounces, and to fill two and a half of these at a time, although the Patient be very strong, is enough, although you be forced to open the vein again the next day;

day ; for it is always better to take away a little blood at a time, then to let forth so much as to the swooning of the Patient, by which happen many dangerous accidents, except the party have a pleurisie, or some such urgent occasion shall offer it self ; for I hold it a great deal better to offend in taking away too little blood, then too much ; but indeed our Country is now so stored with a company of Empirical Idiots, who (whatsoever the disease be) presently upon sight of the urine, by which they discern as much as in a glass of beer, cry out to open a vein, and then they must either bleed twelve, fourteen, or sixteen ounces, or else they think their Patient counts not his money well given ; and thus people are abused, feeling either ache, numbness, or a chilling cold in that part so long as they live after.

Of the Spatula Mundans:

THis Instrument I have divers times used, though it be but lately invented, and with good success in extream costiveness, when no purging medicine, either upward or downward, would do any good ; you may, if occasion offer, open the fundament with a *Speculum ani* first, but most commonly

ly it is easily forced into the fundament of it self being anointed with grease, and so put up the spoons end, and therewith draw out the hard and over-dried excrements, by which means the body will return again to his natural habit.

The Diet-pot.

IS made either of brass, or earth, and serveth for boiling drinks of several sorts or kinds, in Feavers, Calentures, &c. for boiling lotions and other Decoctions upon several occasions.

Weight, and Scales.

THese are things in a manner slighted by many, yet they are things upon which depends oftentimes the life or death of the Patient: let the Artift therefore be stored with two pair of Scales, one for ounces, the other for grains, with two good even beams, both them and the pans kept clean scowred; now because many having Scales and weights scarce have the true knowledge of them, I will therefore set down what kind of weights we ordinarily use.

There are two sorts of weights now used, the Troy weight containing twelve ounces, and that is it which the Gold-smiths use, and

and we also divers times. The other is Averdupois weight, which contains sixteen ounces, and is used by the Grocers and others, and is indeed generally used amongst the Apothecaries.

A pound of Aver-dupois weight hath sixteen ounces, and is marked thus, **lb.**

An ounce hath eight drachms, and is marked thus, **ʒ.**

A dram hath three scruples, and is thus marked, **ʒ.**

A scruple hath twenty grains, and is thus known, **ʒ.**

And a Barly corn, Wheat, or Pepper Corn may be used for a grain, which is known by this mark, **gr.**

Two drams is the weight of eighteen pence in mony, one dram of nine pence.

And our measures agreeing with our weights most usually are as followeth.

A wine gallon of water containeth eight pound.

A pottle, four pound.

A quart, two pound, and hath this mark, **qr.**

A pint, one pound, and is thus noted, **pi.**

And of ordinary Salee Oils, seven pound
and

and a half is accounted a gallon. And thus much I thought good to write concerning the weights and measures, that there may be no mistake in the Artist.

Of the Lancet.

Next I would advise the Artist to be always provided with a Case of good Lancets, which he shall ever carry in his pocket, that they may be ready upon occasion, and also the better to keep them from rusting ; let them be clean, and well set, not too spear-pointed, nor too thin ; for if they have either of those faults, they will not make a good orifice.

When you come to use them, you shall (after you have taken notice of the vein you intended to open) make a ligature about the arm, some 3 fingers breadth above the place you purpose to cut, in this manner : Take a yard of your worsted gartering, or a strong list, or in want of these a woman's Fillet will serve (but linen and silk are apt to slip) put your bandage upon the arm, and turn the ends both round the arm, and meet them together on the outside, so that it come twice about the arm, and then tie them on a single bow-knot, which will easily be loosed upon

upon occasion; then put a thick staff in the Patients hand to gripe fast, and with your hand chafe we'll the vein that it may rise full; if it lye deep and be small, you shall foment it with warm water, rubbing the place hard with a linnen cloth until the vein appear; make your orifice large, not deep, for the larger the orifice is (so that it be not too large, to spend the spirits by tumbling out the blood too fast) the less danger there will be of apostumation: when your orifice is too small, the place will presently puffed up with winde: always strike the vein a little cross, not just along the vein, nor quite overthwart, but slanting; and if you go not deep enough at the first stroke, thrust in your Lancet quickly in the same orifice a little deeper; but if you chance to strike besides the vein, then strike presently a little higher; when you have well noted the place you intend to cut, you shall lay your thumb gently upon the vein just by that place, and with your Lancet between your finger and thumb of the other hand, and your little finger leaning upon the arm, to rest your whole hand the more steddier, gently thrust in your lancet as far as you shall think will reach the vein, a little stretching up your hand, whereby you shall gently enlarge

the orifice : you may partly feel when the Lancet hath entred the vein ; then take forth as much blood as you shall see convenient, then pull one end of your Ligature, and by the slackening of that the blood will stay, then with your fingers crush out the lapped blood out of the orifice, and lay on a Pledget of Lint dipped in cold water, and a linen cloth twice double upon that, both which ought to be laid in a readiness before the Ligation be made, and then with the band bind up the arm, going cross above and below the elbow, still making the band to cross upon the boulder, and pin or tie it fast, but not too hard, but so as the Patient may easily endure it, neither over the elbow, for then the arm cannot be bended : and this binding must remain until the next day, and with a garter or linen cloth let the arm be tied to the brest.

If the Patient chance to faint in the bleeding, let him put his finger far into his mouth and press down the root of his tongue, and force himself to keck as if he cast, and it will help ; but if he swoond, then bow him forward, and clap your palm of your hand close upon his mouth, stopping his nose between your finger and thumb, and he will come to himself again presently.

Let

Let none blood, if he have not had a stool that day or the day before.

If any come to thee to be let blood, do it not without good advice; where the Physician adviseth, and thou goest according to his directions, whatsoever happens, thou shalt go blameless.

Many will upon the least distemper run to a Barber to be blooded, which to get twelve pence he refuses not to do against all sense and reason divers times; for he neither weighs the age, nor considers the disease, but fills the Porrengers, the Patient going away perhaps a little eased for the present, perhaps worse, but most of them grow to such maladies afterwards, that they are scarce able to help themselves.

You shall have also young females that have been a little too bold with their sweet-hearts, will come to you desiring to be blouded in the foot, and tell you they want their natural purgation, when indeed just cause they have; therefore have a great care in such cases, and do it not without advice of some learned Physician, or thy own judgment and good consideration.

The Veins usually opened are in number eight, three in the arm, one in the hand, one in the forehead, one under the tongue, and two in the foot.

The first in the arm is called the *Cephalica*, or head-vein, and lieth uppermost on the outside of the arm, and is opened for affects of the head and eyes, and without danger of touching either nerve or artery.

The next is the *mediana* or middle, or common vein, and lyeth in the middelt of the arm; and is opened instead of the cephalick, or basilick vein, when they are difficult to be opened: It is cut generally in any affect of the body, but beware of going too deep, for fear of pricking the nerve or tendon of the two-headed muscle lying under it.

The third is the *Basilica epatica*, or Liver-vein, and lyeth lowest on the inside of the arm, and is opened for to breathe the Liver and Spleen, and hath an artery lying under it.

And because all veins have their original in the Liver, therefore if the two first will not easily be taken, then you shall bleed the *Median* or middle vein; or, as the general rule amongst Physicians is, to take the fairest appearing vein in the arm, except some principal occasions alter their mind.

The fourth vein is between the ring-finger, and the little finger, and breatheth the
Liver

ph Liver, spleen and head, and may be opened
on safer in weak bodies then any vein in
af the arm: you shall make a ligature about
an the wrist, and put the hand in warm wa-
om ter, until the vein appear, chafing it a little
the to make it rise the fuller, and then with
ha your lancet open it assant, and let it bleed
in the water.

ff The fifth is the vein in the fore-head,
any which is opened for pains in the head,
too rheums, distillations of humors, and the like;
en but have a care of going too deep, for hurt-
an ing the *Pericranium*; and it is opened in
good success in the phrensie.

Li The sixth is the vein under the tongue, and
of is opened in the Squinancy, inflammation
he and swelling of the amygdals, or Almonds
ng of the throat, Apostumes of the mouth or
throat, or root of the tongue; but if the
na Artist be not ready in the taking this vein,
vill let him open the *Cephalica* of the side af-
ced fected.

ge The seventh is the *Saphana*, lying under
ke the ancle, and is opened in warm water as
ex the vein in the hand is, and chiefly to draw
er down womens monthly visits.

in The eighth and last, is the vein on the
he outside of the leg, called *poletica*, and is
er opened in the *sciatica* and pain in the joynts,

and is opened in water as the former.

The Artist having his Instruments thus fitted, shall keep them all very clean, oiled, and rowled up in Oily clouts, and those that have edges shall be ever well set and sharp, remembring always when he hath used any of them to rub them very clean and dry, before he lay them up; have also in a readiness these things following.

A Clyster-pot

Searces of Hair and Lawn

Splints

Tape

Spunges

Rowlers

A mortar and Pestle

Strainers

Juncks

Tow

Clouts

Thread and Needles to make Rowlers.

Of wounds.

BEcause I will not seem tedious, I shall not rehearse the definition of Wounds, which is so much treated of already in all Authors, but shew the Artist what he ought

to

to do, when he is called to a wounded Patient.

First, then the Artist must know that all Wounds are either External, or Internal and penetrating.

The External Wounds are discerned by sight, or handling.

Those which are internal and penetrating, are either in the head, breast, or lower belly; and are discovered also by sight, feeling, or by searching them with an instrument: Now to know what Internal parts are wounded, by the symptoms you shall observe.

That if the membranes of the brain be hurt, there follows sneezing, vomiting, bleeding at nose or ears, running, and the like; but if the substance of the brain be hurt, those signs are increased, and bilious or sharp Vomiting is seen, also a Fever, dull understanding, with alteration of favour and countenance, stupidity also and dumbness.

If the breast be wounded, the air cometh out of the wound, the Patient feelth the taste in his mouth of the things applied to the wound.

If the lungs be hurt, the Patient breatheth hardly with a ratling sound, and his spittle is frothy, pale, and raw.

If the *Pericranium*, that is, the skin covering the scull, be hurt, sudden and often swooning sometimes ensues.

If the heart be wounded, there follows a coldness of all the members, extinction of natural heat, and speedy death.

If the great veins and arteries in the breast be hurt, an immoderate flux of blood, defection of verue in all the faculties, a cold and unsavoury sweat doth ensue, and death within few hours.

The *Diaphragma* or midriff wounded in the finewy part, causeth convulsion, hard breathing, a sharp fever, raving, and death ; but if it be only in the fleshy part, it hath no such symptoms, and is capable of remedies.

If the recurrent nerves be wounded, there followeth loss of speech, suppression of motion and sense without recovery.

If the Liver be hurt, there followeth vomiting, ejections of blood, much pain, a continual fever, raving, resolution of the Spirits, cold sweat, and consequently death.

The Liver and the spleen are alike affected, when they are wounded ; only the symptoms of the Spleen are on the left side ; the Livers on the right.

If the Stomach be wounded, there follows frequent vomiting, swooning, fainting, and death.

If

If the Guts are wounded, the excrements will come through the wound unsavoury and putrified.

If the Reins or Kidneys be hurt, there follows suppression of urine, with a sore pain in the groin and stones, with swelling even to death.

If the Bladder be hurt, the like symptoms happen as in wounds of the Reins, unless the sinewy parts be grieved; for then follows distention of the belly, pissing of blood, vomiting, voiding of urine at the wound, suppression of the faculties, doting, and death.

When the marrow of the back-bone is hurt, there followeth resolution of the sinews (which hindereth the function of sense and motion) involuntary evacuation of the excrements, putrefaction of the intestines, and death.

A vein cut, bleeds thick red blood.

An Artery cut, sends forth yellowish, subtile blood, thin, hot, beating, and flying out by jumps with great violence.

Wounds dressed:

THe manner of dressing wounds, shall be first to view well the part wounded, and to remove such things as may hinder

consolidation, as hairs, broken bones, iron, lead, wood, or whatsoever is besides nature, with fitting instruments, and with as little pain as may be, not tearing or breaking any adjacent vessel, but clear the wound so, as nothing may be left to hinder the good application of medicines to the grief. Next you shall reduce the dislocated, and disjoynted parts, setting and composing the veins and nerves in their right order and places; that the beauty and due office of the member may not be diminished, and that it may conglutinate the easier, these being thus united must be kept so together by ligature, suture, and such other due, and artificial means as occasion shall offer. Then let the flux of blood be stayed if any be, by application of the astringent powder following: first making a pledgent of tow, dip it in the white of an egg well beaten, and strow it over with the powder, and lay it on the wound, and rowl it up decently.

The astringent powder is thus made:

R. Aloës

Bole armeny

Dragons Blood

Frankincense

Myrrhe, of each one ounce.

Powder them finely, and put to them the
hairs

iron, hairs of the belly of an old Hare cut small, and keep it for your use.

If the flux of blood be great, you shall not open it again until two or three days be past, but if the wound be slight, you may dress it again the next day: In all slight wounds (I mean such as are only in the flesh without loss of substance) close them as soon as possible, and heal them according to the first intention, that is, by agglutination, by applying such things as have power to comfort and consolidate, not to suppurate. If the wound be great with laceration of some vessel, whereby follows a great flux of blood; if it be an Artery, the surest way is to cut it in two, and cauterize it at both ends with a cauterizing button, or else take it up and tye it, and then cauterize it; if the wound be accompanied with a shattered bone, you shall not apply any thing that is unctuous near the bone, but you may dress it with spirit of Wine and Hony of Roses very hot, either by injection or tents until digestion, or dissolve in your spirit of Wine a little Myrrhe and styrax, and this dressing must be likewise hot; afterwards by degrees you may use *Arcaus* liniment, and *Lucatullis* balsom pretty warm, keeping upon it a melilot plaister, or *Paracelsus*;

if

if the wound be in the head with fracture of the skull, you shall next the skull lay a pledgent of dry lint, next that a pledgent armed with *Arcens* liniment hot; over that another dry pledgent to keep the lips of the wound from closing untill the skull be closed, and over all these a plaister of *Betonica*, or *Paracelsus*, or *Melilot* simple.

If it be a shot wound, then at the second dressing, you shall use this Oil, in case it be a fleshy wound.

Rx. Oil of Whelps, two ounces.

Oil of Turpentine, half an ounce.

Oil of St. Johns-wort, one ounce.

Dip in Tents, and apply them hot.

But if it be a nervous part, or the bone splintered, then use this following.

Rx. Spirit of Wine, or strong *Aqua-vita*,

℥j

Hony of Roses, ℥ss.

Mingle them, and use it warm till perfect digestion, and this you shall use in wounds of the head till perfect digestion, and then use *Arcens* liniment with a little *Basilicon*; when it is mundified, add to them the golden ointment, always applying them pretty warm.

Make not your tents above the length of half a finger, and twist them not too hard,
that

that the *sanies* be not hindred from flowing forth.

When you pull out your tent out of the wound, mark well the end of it, whether it digests or incarnates; if the wound become to perfect digestion, you shall perceive the end of the tent covered with matter of a good consistence, neither too thick, nor too thin, of a whitish yellow colour; when it incarnates, then you shall see a small spot of a reddish matter, something like the Chylus as it issues from the bottom from the ventricle, and you shall shorten your tents until the wound be filled up with flesh, and then use *Diapalma*, or *Deminio* plaister.

I knew some that never used any medicines to either incised or contused wounds, save *Basilicon* and the Red-lead plaister, yet cured many.

When you stitch a wound, you shall not set your stitches too thick, but after this following manner: set your stitching quill to one side, and with your needle armed with green, or red silk oiled, you shall pierce the skin through on both sides the wound, not taking too much hold, for causing of pain, nor taking up too little, lest hold breaks before the edges be agglutinated then

then tye your silk (drawing the edges of the wound pretty close) with two knots for slipping, and cut off the ends, about an inch from that you may make such another stitch; and thus do so often, until you have joy-ned the wound.

When you come to dress a wound, let all your instruments, plaisters, and tents, or pledgents, be laid orderly in a fair platter, with your boulders and rowlers; your probe armed over the eye with fine lint, either to dry the edges of the wound when you make probation, or to make the wound clean from the *sanies* that shall be in it: but in this you shall be very careful that your lint be very fine, and do it very lightly, for the new flesh that grows is as thin as a spiders web, and will easily be removed.

Warm your unguents in your *uvula* spoon or any other spoon, and dip in your tents so that they may be covered all save the head.

If the wound be dressed with pledgents, then you shall fill it up with one pledgent upon another, until you have made it level with the member, and then lay on the plaister, and next a boulder of fine cloth of three folds, and then roul it up.

You

You shall not need to dress any wound oftner then once in four and twenty hours, except upon necessity.

In wounds of the head you shall use this method following.

First, shave away the hair, and if any loose bones be, you shall take them out gently without forcing: if the *Cranium* or scull be depressed, raise it gently with the levatory; but if it will not be done gently, let it remain two or three days before you try again; for I have seen nature raise a depressed scull of it self; next stay the flux of blood, and roul it up for two days, in which time (if the Patient hath not bled much at the wound) you shall open a vein in the arm, and if he hath not had the benefit of nature, it will do well to give him a carminative Clyster, made as followeth.

Rx. The common decoction for Clysters, one pound.

The powder of *benedicta laxativa*, two drams:

Hony, two ounces.

Butter as much as a Nutmeg.

Salt, one dram.

Mingle them all, and give it warm, about four a clock after noon.

Let him eat thin Broths, and drink small Beer, lying in a good temperate air, and free from noise.

But if there be a contusion without a wound, so that symptoms arise with a tumour, then dilatation is needful that the contused blood may issue out, and this must not be delayed; where the scull is broken, be sure to take out clean all spills, or splinters of bones that may lye upon the membranes covering the brain, and at every dressing with a little sponge take out the blood, or matter that shall fall upon them, keeping coals near the wound all the time of your dressing, for fear of cold.

If the spirits be weak, and the Patient feverish without a flux, it will not be amiss to give the patient a cordial made after this manner.

℞. French Barley, one heaped spoonful.

Running water, one pound.

Boil them a walm or two, and pour out that water, and when it is cold, put to it

Syrup of Violets, two ounces.

Confection Alkermes, one dram.

Shake them well together, and give him two or three spoonfuls every three or four hours.

Ulcus.

Ulcers.

WHen you first see an Ulcer, with an intention of undertaking the cure of it, you shall observe whether the Ulcer pierce through the joint, whether the ligaments be rotten, or the ends of the bones, and the like, whereby you shall plainly see tokens of incurability; if you perceive none of these, then, in the name of God, go forward on this wise following.

First, give him a potion to purge him, made thus.

Rx. Arthritical powder, one dram.

Trochisks of Alhaudal, four grains.

Julep prepared, one scruple.

Syrup of Roses solutive, two ounces.

White wine, one ounce and half.

Shake them well together in a glass, and give it the Patient a little warm, if he be strong, and his body be foul, else you must lessen the quantities of the powders; after he is well purged, you shall go forward with your dressing; and the first thing you shall use, shall be *Basilicon* mingled with Precipitate and laid upon lint, and over it a *Diacalcitheos*, or *Deminio* plaister; this will bring it

it to digestion, and thicken the humour; when you perceive the Ulcer to be clean, then you may use *Diapompholigos* and *Nutritum*, or the red desiccative, either of which will both incarnate, stop the humour, and cicatrize; but it will not be amiss in the mean time to lay a Defensative above the Ulcer round about the member, made after this manner:

Rx. Bole Armony, half a pound.

Vinegar,

Juice of Plantain, of each half a pound.

Oil of Roses, four ounces.

Oil of Myrtles, one ounce.

The white of an Egg.

Mingle all together in a Mortar to an Unguent, and lay it upon Cap-paper pretty thick, and apply it.

Three or four days after you have purged your Patient, you shall give him a good sweat, which you may do with eight grains of Antimony Diaphoretick made into a Pill with a little Mithridate.

It will be convenient likewise to give him a Diet-drink of *China*, *Sarsaparilla*, *Poly-podium*, and the like, as you shall find in the compositions: but this you need not do unless it be an old foul ulcer in a body full of gross humours.

When

When you find the Ulcer begin to incarnate, you may dress it three or four days with only dry lint, and then three or four days with unguent, and then to dry lint again, keeping still over it either a plaister of Red-lead or *diacalcithreos*.

If the ulcer have any cavities, it will be the surest way to lay them open by incision, and fasten a cupping-glass upon it to draw out the filthy humors that are gathered to the place.

Never suffer an ulcer to be round, for that will either hardly or never heal; and if you see the edges grow thick like lips, then you shall scarifie them with a lancet, and let out the gross blood which hinders the healing.

To correct proud and spongyous flesh in Ulcers or Fistulaes, you have Trochisks of Red-lead.

But to cleanse and heal Ulcers, or Fistulaes that are troublesome, I will give you one receipt of *Fernelius*, which you shall find to be worthy the taking notice of, and it is this.

Rx. Of the best sublimate, twelve grains.

Plantain water, six ounces.

Boil them in a well-glased vessel close covered, until half be wasted, and with this wash

wash the Ulcer or Fistula with a probe armed with lint, as occasion shall offer.

I will not much enlarge my self in directions concerning Wounds and Ulcers, because I have already in my Compositions shewed you the vertue and quality of medicines fit for the purpose, and the Artist must endeavour to know the true way of application of them by his practice; only thus much I thought good to publish (out of mine own practice) for the benefit of the younger sort of Chirurgions: and so I will proceed to Fractures and Dislocations, which I shall touch very-briefly.

The Cures of Fractures and Dislocations.

First let the Artist lay the Patient in a sitting posture, that he may conveniently extend the member; then let him appoint one man to take the end of the member in both his hands, extending it by degrees, not on a sudden and by jumps: let him place another to hold the Patient that he move as little as may be; the Artist standing by the Patient shall grasp the fractured part with both his hands, and as the other extends the member, he shall with his fingers reduce all the fractured bones to their places.

But before he begins to reduce them, he must make ready such things as are needful, and necessary for the work, as first a plaister of Diapalma about six inches broad, or so big as will cover something more than the fracture, and long enough to compass the member; two cloths three double of the same length, three or four splints armed with tow, a large cloth to lay over them, and four or five lengths of broad Tape, and lastly a junck of straw to lay the member in, and bouldsters of cloth and tow, to put in the hollow places, that the member may lie level.

When the Artift hath reduced all the fractured bones, then let him lay on the plaister, and two men holding the part steddily, let him put on his two folded cloths, one a little above the fracture, the other a little below, so that the edges of them may meet, then lay on the splints so near one another, as there may be the breadth of a splint betwixt every one: let them not be so long as to gaul the next joynts, then put under your Tapes to tye on the splints gently, neither too hard, for fear of gangrene, nor too slack, because then the fractured bones may fall asunder; next you shall cover all with a large cloth, and then put it
into

into a junck and bind it on fast, putting boulders into the hollow place; as the ham and the heel, if the leg be fractured, and then lay the member upon a pillow or Cushion as strait and level as may be.

Lay all the cloaths on very smooth, without wrinkle or seam, and so broad as that the ends of the splints may rest upon them, and not on the bare member, and so let the Patient rest in his bed at least six days, unless there be pain, or any other cause whereby you are forced to open it; then you may open it to give it air, and so bind it up again as before until fourteen days, when you may renew your Plaister.

See that the Patient have every day a stool either by Nature or Art, and let him have a cord fastned to his bed to raise himself by to air his back and hips, lest they excoriate with too much lying.

If the fracture be with a wound, you must so order your clouts and splints that you may dress the wound, and not unbind the member; use no unctious medicine near the bone, but dress it, as I have shewed you in the discourse of wounds.

You may do well to give the Patient a spoonful or two of the juice of the root of Solomons Seal in White-wine every morning

ning fasting during the first six days.

As for dislocations, the manner of reducing them would be too tedious for my intended brevity : I will therefore set down some short instructions, which will be necessary, concerning the handling of a dislocation after it is reduced.

You shall therefore presently anoint the joint with Oil of Camomile, Dill, Earthworms, or the like, and lay over it a Plaster of *Diacalcitheos*, and so roul it up artificially, and let it have rest.

Some use to lay upon a joint after it is reduced, a Cataplasm of *Bolus*, and the white of an Egg, which is very good, as I have divers times experimented.

For tumors arising in a dislocation, whereby the reducing of the joynt will be something troublesome, to assuage them you may make use of a Cataplasm made of Oat-meal, and Linseeds, boyled in Beer or Water, with a little Oil of Elders ; but if the Tumor be not above three days standing, then if you reduce the bone, the Tumor will presently cease.

Thus much shall suffice for this discourse, wishing the Artist as he meets with Authors to his purpose, to collect notes of what he finds wanting here ; for if I should set down
all

all particulars, I should increase my book far beyond the bounds of a pocket book, for which I intended it, that it might be ready upon all occasions to re-inforce weak memory.



The operation of sundry Simples.

Repercussives.

F Air water.
Verjuice.

Allom water.

Acatia.

The yellow in the midst
of the Rose.

Clay.

Flowers of pomgranats

Bole armony.

Orpin.

Barberies.

Shepherds-purse

Knot grass.

Coriander.

Liverwort.

Morel.

Night shade.

Houfleeck.

Sowthistle.

Astrin.

Astringents.

White-starch.
Asarabacca.
Shepherd:-purse.
Knot-grass.
Wall-flowers.
Dragons.
Horse-mint.
Grommel.
Mice.
Mother of pearl.
Maiden hair.
Manna.
Cypress-nuts.
Doves-foot.
Cinque-foil.
Raspberries.
Cranes-bill.
Sealed earth.
Burnt-bones.
Lind tree.
Cobwebs.
Quinces.

Camphyre.
Endive.
Oade.
Ground-pine.
Great burre.
Bastard-saffron.
Rib-worr.
Dog-bane.
Harts tongue.
Mints.
Yarrow.
Mulberries.
Goose-foot.
Paper.
Monks Rubarb.
Sanicle.
Saxifrage.
Solomons-seal.
Medlers.
Tamarisk.
Periwinckles.
Dragons-blood.

Abstersives.

Wormwood.
Southernwood.

Celandine.
Mulleire.

K

Aven

Avens.	Agrimony.
Asa foetida.	Roots of Daffodiles.
Garden Smallage.	Roots of Briony.
Mouse-ear.	Onyons.
Goats-beard.	Caraways.
Castoreum.	Euphorbium.
Gentian.	Lye of Ashes.
Devils-bit.	Pitch.
Docks.	Madder.
Bayer.	Cammock.
Balm.	Rye.
Barley.	Sene.
Raddish.	Verjuice.
Rosemary.	Ginger.

Mundificatives.

Smallage.	Palma Christi.
Beets.	Tamarinds.
Cucumbers.	Rosin.
Cubebs.	Agrimony.
Capers.	Fumitory.
Betony.	Beans.
Wood of Cassia.	Hermodactyls.
Sowbread.	Hyssop.
Coloquintida.	Polypody.
Diagridium.	Turbith.
St. Johns wort.	Gith.
Lupins.	Ground pine.
Honey.	

Aperitives.

Vinegar.	Carraways.
Mugwort.	Sowbread.
Almonds.	Hyssop.
Germander.	Laurel.
Cubebs.	Horehound.
Brookelime.	Grommel.
Angelica.	Watercresses.
Smallage.	Parsnip.
Root of Asarabacca.	Parsley.
Rue.	Savin.

Maturatives.

Avens.	Butter.
Bearfoot.	New-figs.
Hemp.	Devils-bit.
Flax-seed.	Rapes.
Pitch.	Briony.
Grease.	Bugloss.
Fenugreek.	Lilly-roots.
Licorice.	Barly.
Fats.	Violets.
Orach.	

Stupefatives.

Mandrake.
Garden-Poppy.
House-leek.
Opium.

Henbane.
Lettuce.
Night-shade.
Fleabane.

Consolidates.

Aloes.
Borax.
Balaufties.
Cypress.
Dragant.
Litharge.
Dross of Iron.
Grains.
Juniper.
Mother-pearl.
Burnt-lead.
Cobwebs.
Dragons-blood.
Myrrhe.

Olibanum.
Pimpernel.
Asphaltum.
Cerusse.
Horse-tail.
Blood stone.
Acorns.
Milk.
Medlers.
Plantain.
Bramble-bush.
Frankincense.
Sugar.
Wine.

Conglu-

Conglutinatives.

Silver, and the dross.	Sarcocol.
Comfrey, both sorts.	Colophony.
Cerusse.	Horse-tayle.
Mill-dust.	Glue.
Gum-Arabick.	Plaister.
Burnt barley.	Primroses.
Sponge-stone.	Cypress nuts.

Restrictives.

Aloes.	Sealed earth.
Horse-tail.	Juice of Brier-bush.
Puffs.	Green Nut-shells.
Gum of the Pine.	Burnt paper.
Sorrel.	Sumach.
Copperas.	Frankincense.
Galls.	Burnt Lead.
Willow-bark.	Oak-bark.
Dragons blood.	Cobwebs.

Resolatives.

Dill.

Ox-eye.

K 3

Ger-

Germander.	Pellitory of the Wall.
Ground Pine.	Bread.
Diagridium.	Water-Betony.
Fearn.	French Lavender.
Brar.	Agarick.
Hyslop.	Saffron.
Sponge-stone.	Venus hair.
Lesser Comfrey.	Danewort.
Dates.	Fennel.
Orris.	Fenugreek.
Labdanum.	Melilot. Elder.

Attractives.

Aristolochie.	Harts suer.
Garlick.	Pepper.
Mouse ear,	Polypody.
Sow-bread.	Mustard.
Beaver-cod.	Assa foetida.
Dogs-turd.	Calamint.
Ammoniacum.	Knot-grass.
Leaven.	Leeks.
Mummie.	Brimstone.
Doves-dung.	Pennyroyal.
Stavesacre.	Wheat.
Galbanum.	

Corrosives.

Root of Daffodil.	Garlick.
Vinegar.	Copperas.
Onions.	Flower of Brass.
Gall of creatures.	Root of Hermodact.
Mercury and his kinds.	Mustard-seed.
Ink.	Salt niter.

Adustives.

Aristolochie.	Stavesacre.
Anacardus.	Garlick.
Cantharides.	Quick-lime.
Copperas.	Capital Lees, Pellito.

Ulceratives.

Onyons.	Wild Smallage.
Garlick.	Cantharides.
Figs.	Arsesmart.
Rue.	Nettles, Sea Onyon.

NExt because divers times such things as the Artist intends to use, are not at hand, therefore I shall shew him briefly what things he may use instead of those he hath not, which are comprehended in the aforesaid compositions.

And first for Agarick, use Coloquintida, in a lesser quantity, or seed of bastard Saffron double or treble the dose.

For Anchusa in oynments, use red Sanders, or painters lack.

For Sugar, Hony or Manna in Laxatives, but not in binders.

For Bdellium, use Myrrhe in Pills and unguents, but not in Pills of Bdellium, because it purgeth blood.

For Wormwood, Roman or Pontick, you may use the Wormwood of the place you live in.

As likewise Parsley.

For Rhapontick, use Rhabarb.

For Costus, use bastard Pellitory.

For Aristolochia, use one for the other.

For Acorns, use Calamus Aromat. in Purgers and movers of urine and months, but in vomits use Hellebore, or Broom-seed.

For

For Marsh-mallows roots, use Garden-mallow roots.

For bark of Caper roots, take Barke of Tamarisk root, Elder root, Danewort root, Poplar root, or Bays root.

For Gentian, take the half of Asarum and root of Capers.

For Turbith, take Agarick in troffes, or Coloquintida in a lesser quantity.

For Indian leaves, and Malabathrum, take the leaves of Citron, Cinnamon, Mace or Spike.

For Laurel leaves, take the leaves of Citrons.

For white Poppy, take the leaves of Nightshade or black Poppy in lesser quantity, or white Henbane.

For Lettuce, use Garden Endive, & *contra*.

For wild Savoury, use Lions tooth.

For Agrimony, use Asarabacca, and half of Wormwood.

For Fullers Herb, take vomit nut and a third part of Pepper.

For ground Pine, use leaves of Agrimony.

For Field-Mallows, take them of the Garden.

For Thlaspi, or wild Cresses use water-Cresses.

For Mints, use Balsamint.

For Myrtle leaves, take the berries, or filberds half ripe.

For wild Rue, use Garden Rue dry in great quantity, & *contra*.

For Lavender spike, use the kinds of Garden Lavender.

For Adianthus, use Polytrichum in the short cough, with the like quantity of Violet; and a little Licorice.

For Turpentine Leaves, take Lentisk leaves.

For Elder Leaves, take Danewort Leaves, & *contra*.

For Betony, use Vervin.

For Balm, use Horehound, Citron peels, & *contra*.

For mountain Smallage, use that of the Garden dry in great quantity.

For leaves of the Wild-fig-tree, take those of the Garden-fig, & *contra*.

For Savory, use Thyme, or wild Thyme.

For Leaves of Coriander, use Garden parley: but in outward medicines use wild Carrot-leaves, Parsnip-leaves, either wild or tame.

For Housleek, use the little Navel-wort, & *contra*.

For Savine, take Cypress.

For Dorychium, take Mandrake, & *contra*.

For

A Companion for a Chirurgion. 203

For Fir-leaves, take the leaves of Poplar.
For leaves of Monks Rhubarb, take leaves
of Docks.

For Spurge, take Tithymal.

For White water-lillies, use the Yellow,
& *contra.*

For leaves of petty Spurge, take Tithymal

For Female Fearn, use the Male.

For Smyrnium, use Smallage or Parsley.

For Garden Night-shade, use Winter-
Cherry.

For Acacia, use juice of Sloes.

For Opium, use juice of wild lettuce, or
tame, but in a greater quantity.

For Opobalsome, use liquid Styrax, or
Oil of Myrrhe.

For Licorice, use the juice of decoction
or the juice of Raisins of the Sun.

For juice of Citrons, take juice of Li-
mons.

For Thymelæa, take Chamælæa.

For Sowbread, take Orris.

For Aloes, take juice of Wormwood.

For Rain-water, use rather River-water
then Well-water.

For Carpobalsom, use seed of Lentisk or
Turpentine, or Cubebs in a lesser dose.

For the Liquor of the Cedar-tree, use the
Oil of Juniper boughs, or gum of Juniper.

For

For Hypobalsom, use the tendrels of Lentisk.

For Galbanum, use Sagapenum.

For Sagapenum, use Opopanax, half the quantity.

For Ammoniacum, use Beglew.

For Opopanax, use Ammoniacum, Bdelium, or Galbanum.

For Frankincense, use Mastich or Rosin of the Pine dry.

For liquid Pitch, use Pitch dissolved in Oil.

For Pissaphaltum, use Pitch and Bitumen.

For Mummie, take Pissapealtum.

For Lacca, take Myrrhe.

For Bears-grease, take Fox-grease.

For Goose-grease, take Ducks or Hens-grease.

For Capons-grease, take Hens-grease.

For Antimony, take burnt-lead, & *contra*.

For Litharge, take burnt-lead.

For Lead, take Pewter.

For Spodium, take burnt Harts-horr.



*The manner how to make
Reports.*

FOrasmuch as upon divers occasions, the Artift may be called to deliver his opinion, either of the death of any person, or of the weakness and depravation of any member in the function or execution of its proper office and duty, and to give his testimony and report to a Magistrate or Coroners Request, which may be a matter of great concernment; I have for the benefit of young Artifts, and the good of the common wealth taken out of *Ambrosius Parans* these following rules, to which I have added what I have found by mine own practice.

I shall therefore wish the Artift to observe that exhortation which he gives, that is, That he have an honest mind, and a careful regard of true piety, the fear of God, and love to his neighbour before his eyes, that he be not carried away with favour or affection, not corrupted with mony or rewards,

wards, but to declare the truth wholly and without partiality.

Let the Artist be careful in the searching of such wounds as are brought to him, that he be not deceived in making his probation, but let the Patient be placed in the same posture he was in when he received the hurt; otherwise a wound may seem by the probe to be small, when indeed it is mortal. If therefore he be doubtful, then let him suspend his judgment from the first day to the ninth, by which time the accidents and symptoms will manifest the condition of the wound.

The general signs whereby we judge of diseases, are four; for they are drawn either from the nature and essence of the disease, or from the cause or effect thereof, or else from the similitude, proportion and comparison of those diseases, with the season, or present constitution of the times; Therefore if we are called to the cure of a green wound whose nature and danger is no other but a simple solution of continuity in the muscous flesh, we may presently pronounce that wound to be of no danger, and that it will soon be cured. But if it have an Ulcer annexed to it, that is, if it be sanious, then we may say it will be more difficult and long in curing,

ring, and so we may pronounce all diseases, taking a sign of their essence and nature. But of the signs that are taken of the causes, let this be an example: A wound that is made with a sharp-pointed and heavy weapon, as with an halberd, being stricken with great violence, must be accounted great, and also mortal, if the accidents be correspondent.

But if the Patient fall to the ground through the violence of the stroak, if a choleric vomiting follow thereon, if his sight fail him, together with a giddiness; if blood come forth at his eyes and nostrils, if distraction follow with loss of memory and sense of feeling, we may say, That all the hope of life remaineth in one small sign, which is to be deduced from the effects of the wound. But by the comparing it unto the season that then is, and diseases that assault mans body, we may say, That all those that are wounded with Gun-shot are in danger of death, as it happened in the Castle and Town of *Wallingford* in *Berks*, a Garrison of the late King, which being infected with the Plague by those that fled from *Avington*, which was sore visited, the air became so disturbed, that very few wounds made by Gun-shot, but proved mortal.

If the Patient fall down with the stroke, if he lye senseless, as it were asleep, if he void his excrements unwittingly; if he be taken with a giddiness, if blood come out of his ears, mouth and nose, and if he vomit choler, you may understand that the scull is fractured, or pierced through by the defect in his understanding or discourse. You may also know when the scull is fractured, by the judgement of your external senses, as if by feeling it with your finger you find it elevated or depressed beyond the natural limits, if by striking it with the end of a Probe, when the *pericranium* or nervous film that investeth the scull is cut cross-wise, and so divided therefrom, it yield a base and unperfect sound like unto a pot-sheard that is broken, or like an earthen pitcher that hath a crack; or by a thred holden betwixt the teeth, and the other end in your fingers, and strike upon it as upon a Fiddle string.

But we may say that death is at hand if his reason and understanding fail, if he be speechless, if his sight forsake him, if he would tumble headlong out of his bed, being not at all able to move the other parts of his body, if he have a continual Fever; if his tongue be black with driness;
if

if the edges of the wound be black or dry, and cast forth no sanious matter; if they resemble the colour of salted flesh; if he have an Apoplexy, Phrensie, Convulsion or Palsie, with an involuntary excretion, or absolute suppression of the urine and excrements.

You may know that a man hath his throat, that is, his weason and wind-pipe cut; first by the sight of his wound, and next by the abolishment of the function or office thereof both ways, for the Patient can neither speak nor swallow any meat or drink, and the parts that are cut asunder, divide themselves by retraction upwards and downwards one from another, whereof cometh sudden or present death.

You may know that a wound hath pierced into the breast or concavity of the body, if the air come forth at the wound making a certain whizzing noise; if the Patient breathe with great difficulty, if he feel a great heaviness or weight, on, or about the midriff, whereby it may be gathered that a great quantity of blood lyeth on the place or midriff, and so causeth him to feel a weight or heaviness, which by little and little will be cast up by vomiting. But a little after a Fever cometh, and the breath is unfavoury

unfavoury and stinking, by reason that the putrifying blood is turned into Sanies. The Patient cannot lie but on his back, and he hath an often desire to vomit; but if he escape death, his wound will degenerate into a Fistula, and at length will consume him by little and little.

We may know that the lungs are wounded by foaming and spumous blood coming out both at the wound, and cast up by vomiting, he is vexed with a shortness of breath, and a pain in his sides.

We may perceive the heart to be wounded by the abundance of blood that cometh out at the wound, by the trembling of all the whole body, by the faint and small pulse, paleness of the face, cold sweat, with often swooning, coldness of the extrem parts, and sudden death.

When the Midriff (which the Latines call *Diaphragma*) is wounded, the Patient feeleth a great weight in that place, he raveeth and talketh idly; he is troubled with shortness of wind, a cough and fit of grievous pain, and drawing of the entrails upwards. Wherefore when all the accidents appear, we may certainly pronounce that death is at hand.

Death

Death appeareth suddenly by a wound of the hollow vein, or the great Artery, by reason of the great and violent evacuation of blood and spirits, whereby the functions of the heart and lungs are stopped and hindred.

The marrow of the back-bone being pierced, the Patient is assaulted with a Palsey, or Convulsion very suddenly, and sense and motion faileth in the parts beneath it; the excrements are either evacuated against the Patients will, or altogether stopped; the intestines putrifie and rot, and death suddenly follows.

When the liver is wounded, much blood cometh out of the wound, and pricking pain disperseth it self even unto the sword-like gristle, which hath it's situation at the lower end of the breast bone called *Sternum*: the blood that falleth from thence down into the intestines, doth oftentimes infer most malignant accidents, yea and most commonly death.

When the stomach is wounded, the meat and drink come out at the wound, there followeth a vomiting of pure choler, then cometh sweating and coldness of the extrem parts, and therefore we ought to prognosticate death to follow.

When

When the Milt or Spleen is wounded, black or gross blood cometh out of the wound, the Patient will be very thirsty, with pain on the left side, and the blood breaks forth into the belly, and there putrifying causeth most malign and grievous accidents, and oftentimes death to follow.

When the guts are wounded, the whole body is griped and pained, the excrements come out at the wound, whereat also oftentimes the guts break forth with great violence.

When the Reins or Kidneys are wounded, the Patient will have great pain in making his urine, and the blood cometh out together therewith, the pain cometh down even unto the groyn, yard, and testicles.

When the Bladder and Ureters are wounded, the pain goeth even unto the entrails, the parts all about, and belonging to the groyn are distended, the urine is bloody that is made, and the same also oftentimes cometh out at the wound.

When the womb is wounded, the blood cometh out at the privities, and all other accidents appear, like as when the bladder is wounded.

When the sinews are pricked or cut half asunder, there is great pain in the affected place,

A Companion for a Chirurgion.

place, and there followeth a sudden inflammation, flux, abscesse, Feaver, Convulsion, and oftentimes a Gangrene, or mortification of the part, whereof cometh death, unless it be speedily prevented.

If a Nurse through drowsiness, or negligence, lies upon her Infant being in bed with her, and so stifles or smothers it to death, which we call overlaying; if the judgment and opinion of the Artist be required, whether it dyed by default of the Nurse, or by some violent disease lurking in the body, these Rules following shall shew the truth of the matter.

If the Infant were in good health before; if he were not froward nor crying; if his mouth and nostrils now being dead, be moistened or bedewed with a certain foam or froth; if his face be not pale but of a violet or purple colour; if when the body is opened, the Lungs be found swoln and puffed up, as it were with a certain vaporious foam, and all the other intrails sound; it is a token that the infant was stifled, smothered, or strangled by some outward violence.

If the body or dead corps of a man be found lying in the field, or house alone, and it be questioned whether he were slain by lightening or some other violent death, these

The signs following will shew the certainty
thereof.

For every body that is blasted, or stricken with lightning, doth cast forth or breath out an unwholesome stinking, or sulphureous smell, so that the Birds, or Fowls of the air, nor dogs will not once touch it, much less prey or feed on it; the part that was stricken oftentimes sound, and without any wound; but if you search it well, you shall find the bones under the skin to be bruised, broken, or shivered in pieces.

But if the Lightning hath pierced into the body with making a wound therein (according to the judgement of PLINY) the wounded part is far colder then all the rest of the body. For lightning driveth the most thin and fiery air before it, and striketh it into the body with great violence, by the force whereof the heat that was in the part is soon dispersed, wasted and consumed. Lightning doth always leave some impression, sign of some fire, either by ustion or slackness; for no lightning is without fire.

Moreover whereas all other living creatures, when they are stricken with lightning fall on the contrary side, only man falleth on the affected side, if he be not turned with violence toward the coast or region
from

from whence the lightning came.

If a man be stricken with lightning while he is asleep, he will be found with eyes open; contrariwise, if he be stricken while he is awake, his eyes will be closed (as PLINY writes.)

Also it may be inquired in judgment, whether any that is dead and wounded, received those wounds alive or dead: Truly the wounds that are made on a living man, if he dye of them, after his death will appear red and bloody, with the sides or edges swoln or pale round about: contrariwise, those that are made in a dead man, will be neither red, bloody, swoln, nor puffed up; for all the faculties and functions of life in the body do cease and fall together by death, so that thenceforth no spirits nor blood can be sent, or flow unto the wounded place. Therefore by these signs which shall appear, it may be declared that he was wounded dead or alive.

The like question may come in judgment when a man is found hanged, whether he were hanged dead or alive. Therefore if he were hanged alive, the impression or print of the rope will appear red, pale, or black, and the skin round about it will be contracted or wrinkled, by reason of the compression

on which the cord hath made ; also oftentimes the head of the *Aspera Arteria* is rent and torn, and the second spondile of the neck luxated or moved out of his place ; also the legs and armes will be pale, by reason of the violent and sudden suffocation of the spirits ; moreover, there will be a foam about his mouth, and a foamy and filthy matter hanging out at his nostrils, being sent thither, both by reason that the Lungs are suddenly heated and suffocated, as also by the convulsive concussion of the brain, like as it were in the falling sickness. Contrarywise if he be hanging dead, none of the signs appear ; for neither the print of the rope appears red or pale, but of the same colour as the other parts of the body are, because in dead men the blood and spirits do not flow to the grieved parts.

Whosoever is found dead in the waters, you shall know whether they were thrown into the water alive or dead, by these following signs. All the belly of him that was thrown in alive, will be swoln and puffed up by reason of the water that is contained therein ; certain clammy excrements come out at his mouth and nostrils, the ends of his fingers will be worn and excoriated, because that he died striving and scraping in the

the bottom of the River, seeking somewhat whereon to take hold to save himself from drowning. Contrariwise, if he be thrown in into the waters being dead before, his belly will not be swoln, because that in a dead man all the passages and conduits of the body do fall together, and are stopped and closed, and for that a dead man breaths not there appeareth no foam nor filthy matter about his mouth and nose, and much less can the skin of the tops of his fingers be rubbed off; for a man that is already dead, cannot strive against death.

But as concerning the bodies of those that are drowned, those that swim on the upper part of the water, being swoln or puffed up, they are not so by reason of the water that is contained in the belly, but by reason of a certain vapour, into which a great portion of the humors of the body are converted by the efficacy of the putrifying heat. Therefore this swelling appeareth not in all men which do perish, or else are cast out into the waters, but in them which are corrupted with the filthiness or muddiness of the water long time after they were drowned, and are cast on the shore.

Many are stifled and suffocated by burning Charcoals in a close room, and some-

times recovered, if taken in time, else quite smothered. These you shall perceive their faces wan and pale, no pulse beating, all the extream parts cold, speech and motion cease, so that there is little hopes of recovering, only as thus, put your hand to the region of the heart, and if you find any heat and pulsation, then there is life remaining else not; therefore if your judgment be required concerning any persons found dead in any close room, you shall inquire whether there were any Charcoals burned there, or observe whether the walls or floors be new white-limed, and the cause of their death will appear.

You shall know that a person is poysoned when as he complains of a great heaviness of his whole body, so that he is weary of himself; when as some horrid and loathsome taste sweats out from the orifice of the stomach to the mouth and tongue, wholly different from that taste that meat, howsoever corrupted, can send up; when as the colour of the face changeth suddenly, sometimes to black, sometimes to yellow, or any other colour, much differing from the common custome of man; when nauseousness with frequent vomiting, troubleth the Patient, and that he is molested with so great
unquiet

unquietness, that all things may seem to be turned upside down, when the Patient swoonds often, and with cold sweats.

Those poysons which exceed in heat, cause a burning in the tongue, mouth, throat, stomach, guts, and all the inner parts, with great thirsts, unquietness, and perpetual sweats; but if to their excess of heat, they be accompanied with a corroding and putrifying quality, as *Arsnick*, *Sublimate*, *Ros-cager*, or *Rats bane*, *Verdigrease*, *Orpiment*, and the like, they then cause in the stomach and guts intolerable pricking pain, rumblings in the belly, and continual and intolerable thirst. These are succeeded by vomitings, with sweats, sometimes hot, sometimes cold, with swooundings, whence sudden death ensues.

Poysons that kill by too great coldness, induce a dull and heavy sleep, or drowsiness, from which you cannot easily rouse or waken them; sometimes they so trouble the brain, that the Patients perform many un-decent gestures, and antick tricks, with their mouths and eyes, arms and legs, like such as are frantick; they are troubled with cold sweats; their faces become blackish or yellowish, always gastly, all their bodies are benumbed, and they dye in a short time

unless they be helped: poysons of this kind are *Hemlock, Poppy, Nightshade, Henbane, Mandrake, &c.*

Dry Poysons are usually accompanied by heat with moisture; for although *sulphur* be hot, and dry, yet hath it moisture to hold the parts together, as all things which have a consistence have; yet are they called dry by reason that driness is predominant in them; such things make the tongue and throat dry and rough with unquenchable thirst; the belly is so bound, that so much as the urine cannot have free passage forth, all the members grow squalid by driness, the Patients cannot sleep; poysons of this kind are *Litharge, Cerusse, Lime, Scales of Brass, Filings of Lead, prepared Antimony, &c.*

Poysons that are moist, induce a perpetual sleep, a flux or scouring, the resolution of all the nerves and joynts, so that not much as their eyes may be faithfully contained in their orbes, but will hang as ready to fall out; the extreame parts, as the hands, feet, nose, ears, corrupt and putrefie and at which time they are also troubled with thirst by reason of their strong heat, always the companion of putrefaction, and oft-times the author thereof: now when

this cometh to pass; death is at hand; of this kind are the bitings of *Serpents*, the venenite and putrifying humidity of the air, the *Lues Venerea*, and the like.

Being to make report of a child killed with the mother, have a care that you make a discreet report whether the child were perfect in all the parts and members thereof, that the Judge may equally punish the Author thereof; for he meriteth far greater punishment, who hath killed a child perfectly shaped, and made in all the members, that is, he which hath killed a live child, then he which hath destroyed an Embryon, that is a certain concretion of the spermatick body; for *Moses* punisheth the former with death, as that he should give life for life, but the other with a peculiar mulct.

I. A. B. Chirurgion of *London*, being called this tenth of *August* instant, to visite *T. W.* I found him in his bed, wounded on his head with a wound on the left temple, piercing the bone with a fracture, and depression of the bone into the meninges and substance of the brain, by means whereof his pulse was weak, he was troubled with raving, convulsion, cold sweat, and his appetite was dejected, whereby may be gathered

that certain and speedy death is at hand. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.

I A. B. Chirurgion of London, entring the house of J. T. this twentieth of March, found him hurt with three wounds, one on the hinder part of his head cross the suture Lamboides, the other overthwart his right hand, cutting the veins, arteries, and nerves; the third in the leg, from the juncture down by the *minor foci* to the breadth of four fingers; all the danger I can report is, That he will be lame of his hand, though never so diligently dressed and healed. In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand.



*A direction to know by the daily judgment of
the Moon, the danger of falling sick
upon any of those days.*

1. **H**E that happeneth to fall sick on this day of the Moon, if his sickness be fierce or tedious, shall quickly dye.
2. He shall be cured, though sore sick.
3. With good care and physick he may be cured.
4. He shall soon be restored to health.
5. He shall be restored after ten days sickness.
6. He shall not be in danger.
7. He will hardly live above three months.
8. His sickness and languishing will continue a long time.
9. After nine days he shall have health.
10. After ten days he shall amend.
11. He shall at last recover, though he be long sick.
12. After twelve days sickness he shall recover.
13. He shall be vexed with a long and tedious sickness.

14. No doubt of his recovery.
15. No fear but easily to escape death.
16. Keep him from open air, and he shall be in the less danger.
17. No Physick will do him any good.
- 18, 19, 20. Good days.
21. Mortal and incurable.
22. After three months he shall escape.
23. In few days he shall dye.
24. He shall remain sick a long time.
- 25, 26, 27, 28, 29. All good days.
30. The sick shall hardly escape, though he use many good medicines.

Inuideant alii, non imitentur idem.

Soli Deo Gloria.



Of Bleeding at the Nose.

BEcause that oftentimes, and especially now in these days, divers people are suddenly taken with bleeding at the nose, and the Countries being stuffed with a sort of Quacks that profess themselves Physicians, and take to themselves the title of Doctours, who when they come to a Patient cannot discover their grief unless it be apparent to their eyes, much less cure it; that I might save the lives of divers people, I shall set down some few Rules which I have observed for the cure of this lamentable grief; I shall not make any large discourse more then what will be just needful to the cure, because I write not to the learned, but to the ignorant.

The blood that cometh from the nostrils, flows either from the veins and arteries by creeping through the basis of the brain, or from the vessels descending from the palate of the nostrils, which are much alike to the hemorrhoid veins in the fundam-

ment and womb, the internal causes proceed from the quantity or quality of the blood; from the quantity, as when there is so much that it either breaks the veins, or forcibly opens the orifices of them; in quality, as when the blood by the heat and thinness of it, doth dilate the orifices of the veins; the acrimony also of the blood doth erode and ulcerate the coats of the veins, and flows forth.

External causes are either mediate or immediate; immediate, as falls, blows, wounds, and the like, whereby the vessels may be broken; the mediate are all such as increase, warm, and attenuate the blood, as plentiful feeding, full gorging, idleness, or too vehement exercise, calling or crying out, much heat, straining; vehement and extraordinary fluxes of blood are dangerous, oftentimes causing convulsions.

Bleeding at the nose in the beginning of a disease is a bad sign.

A flux of blood from the direct side of the part affected is good, otherwise bad; as for example, blood flowing out of the right nostril in an inflammation of the liver is good; but if it flow from the left it is naught, and so likewise in effects of the spleen on the left side.

Bleeding

Bleeding at the nose continuing long, brings weakness of the Liver, and cools it over-much, and consequently the Scurvy, Dropsie, or Consumption.

To begin the cure of this bleeding at the nose, it must first be observed whether it be critical or symptomatical; for the critical is not to be stayed presently, but may be suffered to run to a good quantity of blood, especially in Plethorick bodies, to a less quantity in weaker.

The bleeding at the nose that comes by custom, without a Fever, is not to be stayed, but to be left to nature, unless it be immoderate; for oftentimes these customary bleedings do free the body from sore diseases, which (if they should be stopped) would seize upon them.

But the symptomatical bleeding at the nose is to be stayed, which is done by pulling back the blood flowing to the nostrils; by repelling it from those and the neighbouring parts, by shutting the open orifices of the veins, by checking the preposterous motion of the blood, and by evacuating and correcting the sharp and thin humors, mingled with the blood causing the flux, and stopping their growth, and by strengthening the retentive faculty of the Liver and the
veins.

veins; all which do prevail very much to that which follows.

The pulling back of the blood from the part, is the first to be spoken of; which must be done as soon as can be, before the spirits be too much weakned, and this by opening a vein in the arm on the same side from which the blood flows; and you shall make a large orifice, if you find the Patient strong; and if you find the flux stay not with this and the after rehearsed remedies, then open a vein again; then you may cut the foot vein, which oftentimes doth good.

After opening a vein or before, let there be used frictions, and binding of the extreame parts, and large Cupping-glasses fastned upon the Hypochondry of the same side the blood flows from; *Galen* with these things commends opening the pile-veins. *Forrestus* bids fix Cupping-glasses to the feet without scarification.

Cupping-glasses also fastned to the shoulders, both dry and moist, do stay the flux; but not always safe, because they may draw the blood upward, and so cause a new flux.

Some practitioners fasten Cupping-glasses to the two-headed muscle of the arms, and by that means stop the flux of blood.

Crato in his Counsels amongst the attractive remedies propounds the clinching close of the little finger of the hand, of the same side the flux is of.

Swooning is counted one of the remedies to stay bleeding at the nose by drawing the blood and spirits inwardly, and cooling the whole body: but observe that fainting and swooning do not always prevail in staying bleeding; it is only when the blood flows from the veins which lye on the superficies of the body.

Zacutus Lusitanus reports that he hath cured a flux of blood at the nose, when all remedies failed, by applying an actual cautery to the sole of each foot.

The aforesaid attractives being used and not prevailing, we must come to such things as repel the flowing blood: which may be applyed to the forehead and temples, and may be compounded after this manner.

Rx. Bole armeny, Frankincense.

Scaled earth. Mastick.

Dragons blood. Aloes, of each one dram.

Mill-dust. Hares hairs cut small, of each half a dram.

The white of an Egg.

Juice

Juice of Plantain and Night-shade, as much as shall suffice to make a Pultis to lay from one temple to the other along the forehead.

In case of necessity you may quickly get ready a Cataplasm of only Bole-armeny, and the white of an egg with a little vinegar, and apply it as the former.

A sure medicine is made of plaister and vinegar applyed to the fore-head and temples two fingers thick; and if the first stay it not, then apply another.

Amatus Lusitanus praises a cap made of the aforesaid astringent things, and oxycrate to be put upon the head, being first shaven, which in great extremity may be tryed.

It will be good also to bathe the forehead and temples with cold water, or oxycrate with cloths wet in, and removed as soon as they begin to heat, and then wetted and applyed again: or a bath made of juice of Plantain, Knot-grass, Horse-tail, Shepherds-purse, and the like, with a little Vinegar to make it pierce the better. But observe that the head must not be fomented with cold things, nor astringents applyed unto the forehead, until sufficient revulsions have been used, lest the blood be too suddenly forced back into the veins, and so by over-loading.

loading them cause a greater flux, or else by suddenly staying it cause a convulsion, apoplexy, shortness of breath, and other miserable effects.

Vinegar alone being applyed to the forehead stayeth the bleeding at the nose, or a sponge wet in Vinegar and put into the nostrils, doth the same.

The casting cold water into the face doth not only repell the blood, but doth retract it to the inner parts, by reason of the fear which will be apt to arise at the dashing of it in the face; as also fainting and swoounding, as I said before, stays the flux, by drawing the heat inwardly, and so may fear do the same, for the same reasons, as likewise anger, let it be moved upon any occasion: when you throw cold water in their face, throw about a Porringer full at a time with a good dash; and a little while after another, and so with intermission.

It is often used in these fluxes to check the ascending of the blood, and to that end they foment the hinder part of the neck with a cloth wet in cold Vinegar, and this they put about the neck, and change it as often as it grows warm.

Also to hold Oxycrate, that is Vinegar and water, in the mouth, and often changing it,

it, doth conduce to the staying of the blood, as also to keep it from flowing into the throat, which it will often do, and that not without danger.

Vinegar also syringed into the ear of the bleeding side is good.

Besides these things that repel the blood, we must think of such things as shut up and conglutinate the opened veins, to which purpose divers medicines are used to be put into the nostrils.

Galen uses the powder of Frankincense and Aloes with the white of an Egg, and a tent dipped in it, covered over with Harts hairs, and thrust into the bleeding nostrils.

Or Rx. Frankincense, Aloes, Dragons-blood, Mill-dust, Cob-webs, Hares hair cut very small, of each of these half a dram, with the juice of Plantain and Cotton-wool, make pellets to put into the nostrils.

Also Practitioners do much commend the blowing of powders into the nose, as the ashes of Egg-shells, of Paper, &c. But observe that whilst this is in doing, the Patient must hold his mouth full of cold water to stay the medicine from coming into his mouth.

You may also take the cotton out of an Ink-horn, and crush the Ink a little out, and make it up into a peller, then put it into the bleeding nostril, and it will much prevail.

But if for all these remedies being applied, the flux stays not, then we must come to escharoticks, that is, such things as will make a crust, or eschar on the mouths of the veins; but in these remedies great care must be had, lest at the falling of the eschar the veins begin bleeding afresh: amongst the Escharoticks the best is accounted burnt copperas; for besides its cauterizing quality, it stays the flux of blood.

If you will have it milder, then mingle your Copperas with other things after this manner.

Rx Galls half a pound.

Alom, a quarter of a pound.

Calcine them, and make them into powder to be blown into the Nostrils,

Or Rx. Bole armeny,

Dragons-blood,

Frankincense,

Aloes,

Plaster,

Burnt Copperas,

Sarcocol,

Mastich, of each one dram.

Make

Make them all into fine Powder.

But such as stay the flux of Blood by cooling and thickning it, as it were to a congealing, are made as followeth.

Rx. Sal Prunella, one dram.

Trosses of Amber, half a dram.

Blood-stone.

Red Coral prepared, of each one scruple,

Syrup of dry Roses, one ounce.

Plantain water, three ounces.

Make a Julep, of which give three or four times in a day.

Rx. Conserve of Roses.

Marmalade of Quinces, of each one ounce.

Trosses of Spodium, and

Sealed Earth, of each one dram.

Coral prepared, and

Harts-horn burnt, of each one scruple.

Make an Opiat, of which let the sick take the quantity of a Walnut, three or four times in a day.

You shall also use outward remedies to cool the blood, as bathing the armes in cold water, putting the feet in cold water, fomenting the cods with water and Vinegar, and also the back, because of the hollow vein lying there; some practitioners when
these

these fail will put their Patients into a cold Bath, or wash the body all over with a cold water, or water and vinegar, which cannot be without danger, especially in weak Bodies.

But when we have tried all these, and find the grief rebellious, and will not yield to the former medicines, then we must apply our selves to narcoticks, which stay all manner of fluxes of the body, from what humour soever, and that quickly; the chiefest of these is *Landannum* given to three or four grains, the body being first made soluble, either by Nature or Art; but have a great care you give it not to one that is over-weak, lest the natural heat be overcome by the force of the narcotick medicine: Syrup of Poppie is good to give an ounce in an astringent Julep to bedward.

The Juice of Nettles snuffed into the nose, and three or four ounces of it taken down the throat, and the Herb layed pultiswise to the forehead and temples, is said to be very good.

Rx. Hogs dung dried and powdered \mathfrak{z} i i j. powder of Roses \mathfrak{z} s. to take away the bad favor of the dung, mix them with the juice of Plantain, and with Cotton make pellets to put into the nostrils; Asses dung used

used after the same manner is very good.

Some take the blood that flows, and fry it in a frying pan, and give it the Patient to eat unknown.

Spikenard made into fine powder, and given a dram at a time in broth, or plantain water, doth stay the bleeding at Nose.

Whilst these things are in doing we must see whether there be any thin, serous, or cholerick humour mixed with the blood; if there be, then it must be purged out, if not at once, then do it again and again, according as followeth.

Rx. Tamarinds, half an ounce.

Plantain Leaves, one handful.

Boil them in six ounces of water close covered to four ounces, then strain it; and put to it Rubarb sliced, one dram.

Yellow Myrabolanes, half a dram.

Spikenard, eight grains.

Infuse all together five or six hours, then strain them, and add

Syrup of Roses, one ounce.

Rubarb in powder, one scruple.

Make a Potion for one dose.

In a bleeding that is ancient and uses to come upon the Patient often, I would wish him to take this purge at least once a week, and betwixt every purge to take either the
astringent

astringent Opiates of Julips, of which sort of Julips are these following.

Rx. Roots of Bistort and great Comfrey;
of each one ounce.

Leaves of Plantain,

Knot-grass,

Rupturewort,

Fumitory, of each one handful.

The four great cold Seeds, of each one dram; boil them to one pound; in the straining dissolve three ounces of white Sugar, and make a Julip for three mornings.

Instead of Julips and Opiates, after they have taken them often, the Patient may use now and then a Syrup made with equal parts of Sugar, and the juice of Nettle, taking every morning a spoonful.

Now that we have learned how to stay the flux of blood, and in what manner to evacuate the offending humour, we must not forget to strengthen the inward parts, and to correct their distempers, especially the Liver, and the humors that are there generated; and to this purpose will serve the cooling Julips before mentioned; also the tincture of Roses is very excellent; outwardly must be used Epithems to the Region of the Liver, made after this manner.

Rx. The

Rx. The waters of Roses,

Plantain,

Parselain,

Sorrel,

Succory, of each one dram.

Seeds of Parselain,

Sorrel,

Succory, of each one dram.

Trosses of Camphire, and

Yellow Sanders, of each two drams.

Vinegar two ounces, make an Epitheme.

If the flux proceed from the over-much heat of the Spleen or the Reins, then apply cool things to those parts.

To all these we must add the ordering of the Patient, as touching his Dyet and Lodging: Let the Air he lies in be cool, and if it be in summer time, let the Chamber be sprinkled with Vinegar and Rose-water, thin strowed over with Leaves of Vines, Water Lillies, Willows, and the like.

Let his Dyet be thickning and of mean nourishment, as Calves feet, Sheeps feet, Goats feet, new Cheese, Rice, hard Eggs, and the like; his Fruits must be sowre and binding, or at leastwise sharp, as Pears, Quinces,

Quinces, Medlars, Services, Conserves made with juice of Pomegranats, Limons, Oranges, Sorrel; let him abstain at the first whilst he is strong, from flesh meats, Wine, rear Eggs, and the like, but whilst the blood is flowing, that which you give let it be thin, as cooling broths, made with Barley, Rice, Oatmeal, for chewing will encrease the flux.

If the Patient be weak, give him some flesh broths or Ponadoes, in which is boiled white Starch made pure without Lime or Gum Arabick.

For his Drink, give him water wherein Steel hath been quenched, and in such water let all his meat be boiled, having first boiled it in some Nettle-Roots.

Let him keep himself as quiet as can be, neither walk, nor speak, nor cough; for the stirring of his tongue and jaws encreases the flux.

Let his face be covered and his eyes closed, that he see not the blood, for meerly conceit ofentimes moves the blood to a greater flux.

Let him avoid immoderate watching, for that will render the blood sharp, cholerick, and more fluid; sleep on the other side tempers the humors, and stays any manner of flux.

Finally,

Finally, let him shun passions of the mind, which disturb the blood, as anger, laughter, joy, and the like.

And now with humble thanks to the Almighty, I have for the benefit of my Country-men here finished this small Additional Treatise. which if they can make the right use of, I shall think my labour well bestowed, and shall endeavour greater matters for the Publick Good. Farewell.

Finis Libri.

AN APPENDIX

O R

Rules for Vomiting and Purgings.

BEcause I find so many Empiricks, silly impudent women and fools, who are (in this age) bold practisers in Physick, and run on as confidently, as if they had been educated in the art all their days, venturing more boldly and blindly upon any person than an ordinary farrier would do upon a horse, having heard some things out of *Culpepper* (for perchance they could not read themselves) and out of some other fine books of receipts, and gained some broken terms of art, they not only think themselves immediately artists, but will despise and undervalue every one that is a person of judgement, and amongst ignorant people advance their own name, and tell them of strange cures (which they never did) but the place so far off that they know it unlikely it should be disproved: And of this kind, lives a woman at *Ruslippe* in *Middlesex* hard by me, of whom I hold my self bound in conscience to give people an account, as an illiterate, bold, impudent woman, and one who hath destroyed several honest people in and about where she

M

lives,

lives, and maimed several by letting them blood: and truly innumerable others there be in every place, who will adventure to administer Physick, either vomits or purges, and those of minerals, neither having the judgment to know the nature of their medicine, nor the constitution of the patient; and for this cause I thought it necessary to give people some cautions concerning vomiting and purging.

First, therefore let those who desire to have a vomit, be persons easily urged to vomit, and the better if they be accustomed to vomit upon slight occasions; let them have a strong stomach, a large breast, and a solid firm head, and where the corrupt matter lies high.

Secondly, those that are straight and narrow-throated, and do vomit difficultly, and are weak-spirited, are not fit to take vomitive medicines; Those also which are troubled with inveterate headach, bleeding at nose, rheum in the eyes and cataracks, and which are weak-sighted, or have defects in the Lungs, suffocation of the mother, are not to be admitted to this kind of evacuation.

Let them not run hastily and unadvisedly to take vomits without good consideration of the air, the Aspects of the superiour bodies, and due proportion of the medicine;

This

This rule also ought to be observed in the administering of all both Catharticks and other medicines.

The encrease of the moon is the fittest time for this evacuation, for then the humors are most high, troublesome and mischievous, and the most easily cast forth.

Let him that purges keep himself warm with a good fire, and warm clothes especially about his stomach and belly, lest cold procure gripings and pains in those parts, which often happens from such occasions.

Cold drink is in no wise to be taken until the vomit or purge hath done his work, lest it suddenly stay it; but about an hour after the taking of it, give the Patient some warm Broth or Posset drink, and do so after every working.

When you feel your vomits bitter, then drink good draughts of Posset Ale, to loosen that tough matter and make it come up easier, and to wash well the Stomach, for then it is almost over.

Sleep not in vomiting nor suddenly after, especially in cholerick bodies; for then the choler will ascend to the brain, and cause the Patient to be dangerously sick, but when he hath done vomiting for near an hours space, then give him some meat and broth,

and let him drink small beer warm with a toast, and within a while after he may sleep, but first let him walk about his Chamber.

After vomiting it will be good to give something to settle and strengthen the stomach, and such things ought to be made a little sharp.

If vomiting hold too long, and endanger the patient, then administer a draught of milk boyled with bread, or a spoonful of Syrup of mastich, with the Spirit of the same, or old Venice treacle, and apply to the bottom of the stomach *emplastrum de crustâ panis*, or a cataplasm of leaven and mints beaten together; or for present remedy upon necessity may be given a small pill of *Laudanñ*.

Have a care of such purges as leave a venomous quality behind them and weaken nature.

Look not upon the multitude of ejections, but upon the matter ejected; when you find the symptoms cease, and the impure morbi-fick matter plucked up by the roots, then we may judg the medicine hath done his office, whether it be by urine or stool.

Consider diligently before you purge, what the matter offending is, whereabouts it lies, and which is the best way to bring it forth, and do not think that one purge of a little *Jalap* or *Sene* (which some silly petticoat doctors

doctors use) will evacuate every offending humour, or must needs do the body good, because it makes them have a multitude of ejections, but does a world of mischief; for a medicine purging choler being given in a disease proceeding of phlegm or watry humors weaken the spirits, and abates natural heat, and hinders the clarification of the blood, thereby encreasing the disease, &c.

Ever let the body be prepared, before purging, that so the matter offensive may be brought together, and made the more fluid and easie to be evacuated.

It is very convenient to take a Clyster the night before you purge, that the passages may be gently opened, and the offending matter may have a free way.

We find few purges but are hurtful to the stomach, and indeed to nature it self; therefore it is requisite such things as strengthen the heart and stomach be mixed with them, and especially such things as expell wind.

Many purges work not at all, some too much; if they work not all, drink hot broths, and in default of that use a Clyster; working too much does as much hurt or more then the former, causing infinite distempers which the Patient scarce imagines to proceed from his Physick; and in this case binding medi-

cines must not be given to stay it suddenly, but such things as make slippery, lenifie and something thicken, as the mucilage of Quince seeds, Fleawort, Mallows, Gum Dragant, Barly-water warm, or any warm water; if you find blood come, you may take an ounce of oil of sweet Almonds newly drawn.

If the humors be to be drawn from the remote parts of the body, as the head or feet, the best way will be to purge with pills, and those to be taken before you arise, sleeping upon them; for these stay longer in the body, and so have more time to attract to them the morbifick matter, and make it ready to be sent forth.

Chymical medicines well and justly prepared, and carefully administred, are the best, because they continue the belly a little laxative for three or four days after, which the ordinary infusions and decoctions cannot do, because you take all of them, and it is the earthly quality in them which binds afterwards.

If the matter be tough and vicious, it is impossible to carry it away all at a time; therefore in such cases purge gently for 5 or 6 days together, or if the body be weak, leave a spare day between every purging day, wherein the Patient may be taking strength-
ners, Sweating

Sweating is a gallant way of evacuation, when the Morbifick matter is to be sent from the center to the circumference, and must be done as carefully as purging, either by vomis or stool: the way I use, I shall set down to you as followeth.

The Patient you intend to sweat, must be put into his Bed, and his shirt pulled off, and wrapped in a sheet which must be longer towards his head, that a lap of it may come over his head like a hood, and pin the sheet about his neck, and cover him well with clothes, then give him the sweating medicine, and after it a draught of hot posset-drink, made either with Sack or White-wine, to wash it down, and so let him sweat for the space of three hours, if his strength will abide it, giving him now and then (if he be thirsty) a little of the same posset-drink; when he hath sweat three hours, then take off some of the cloths and cool him by degrees; and when he is cool, give him some warm cloths into the bed to rub himself dry, then pull away the sheet from him and tye a hot table-napkin about his head, and put on his shirt again well warmed, and so let him lye so a while, then give him a porrenger of water-gruel made with French Barley instead of oatmeal, and a few raisons stoned and with-

in a while after he may arise, but he must have a great care of keeping himself warm. For the pores of his body being open, he will be very subject to cold; There are other ways of sweating, as by stoves, in a chair by the fire with a stove under them, and several other ways, but I shall let them remain until another time.

Thus have I briefly related to you the ordering of your patient in the three principal ways of evacuation, because it may happen that the care and charge of administration of such medicines may be often committed by the Physician to the young artist without any precise rules of order; It may happen also that the Artist not having a Physician near him to have recourse to, may adventure to purge his Patient (as I have a little touch'd in this book) and therefore I have set down these rules, the better to instruct him how to use the purging medicines therein mentioned; and if the Artist be but careful and diligent in the observation of these rules, I make no doubt but he will be able to go through his work gallantly and with good success, but let him not forget what I admonish him in my preface to do at the administering of any medicine; else I cannot think the success will answer his desires. *Vale.*



*A Table of such things as are contained
in this Book.*

A	Bittersives,	p. 93
	Aches cured,	36, 51, 62
	Aduatives,	199
	Agues,	55
	Aloe rosar,	129
	Aloe,	ibid.
	Allom,	104
	Album Græcum,	ibid.
	Anniseeds,	134
	Apoplexy,	57, 71
	Apertives	195
	Aposthumes,	12, 36
	Astringent powder,	178
	Astringents,	193
	Artery, or vein hurt,	176
	Attractives,	198

B

B	Agilicon,	12
	Basilicon mag.	35
	Balsom of Lucatully,	15
	Back pained,	54
	Barrenness helped,	83
	Barley meal,	145

M

Bean

Bean meal,	154
Belly eased,	45
Belly-ach,	65. 106.
Benedicta Laxativa,	127
Bladderings of the skin,	17
Bladder hurt,	73. 177.
• Comforted,	53
Blood porringers,	164
Bloody flux,	13
Bole armeny,	140
Breast wounded,	175
Pained,	39. 44.
Breath sweetned,	60
Brain wounded,	175
Burnings and scaldings,	12. 13. 15. 42.
Burnt Copperas,	144

C

C alenture,	68
C anker,	73
C antharides,	139
C amphoratum album,	3
C araway seeds,	134
C atharter,	164
C auterizing irons,	154
C haps,	63
C ollick, 43. 36. 51. 53. 57. 65. 67. 72. 81. 112.	
C onfection Alkermes	103.
C onfection Hamech	126
C onglutinatives.	197

Conserves

The Table.

251

Conserves to be in readiness,	5
Conserve of Red Roses,	94
Of Rosemary Flowers,	95
Of Borage Flowers,	ibid.
Of Berberries,	ibid.
Of Quinces,	96
Of Wood-sorrel,	ibid.
Of Sloes,	97
Consolidatives,	196
Corrosives,	7. 199.
Cough,	75. 90.
China,	131
Crows bills, catch Bullets,	
and Terebellum,	146
Convulsions, 42. 44. 50. 51. 52. 55. 78. 72.	
	(ibid. 83.
Cramp,	42. 51. 52. 55.
Cummin-seeds,	134
Cupping-glasses.	163

D.

D <i>Esiccativum rubrum.</i>	17
Director,	10
<i>Diacalcithea,</i>	23
<i>Diachylon parvum.</i>	36
<i>Diachylon magnum.</i>	27
<i>Diacatholicon,</i>	109
<i>Diapompholigos,</i>	16
<i>Diemoron</i>	93
<i>Diaphanicon,</i>	108
<i>Diasatholicon,</i> 109	<i>Diasatholicon</i>

<i>Diascordium,</i>	147
Dismembring knife,	147
Diet por,	166
Direction to know the danger the sick is in by the Moon,	223
Dropsie,	31, 47, <i>ibid.</i> 78, 83, 99
Dogs mad, their biting,	124, 32, 45, 99, 61 (105)

E

E Mplaisters,	3
Electuaries to have ready,	5
Emplaister of Betony,	24
Griseum,	25
Melilor,	26
Ceroneum,	32
Diasulphuris,	34
Nicotiani,	35
Sir Philip Paris,	36
Oxycroceum,	29
De minio,	30
Electuary of the Egg,	104
Erysipelas,	17, 49
Euphorbium,	131
Eyes,	48, 37, 78, 122, 123

F

F Ainting,	58
Falling evil,	43, 53, 70, 71, 73, 81
Falls,	<i>ibid.</i>
Feaver quartane,	55
Feavers	

The Table.

47	Feavers,	25
47	Pestilential,	51, 66
66	Fellons,	67, 77
in	Fœnugreek,	36
23	Fennel seeds,	135
99	Flème, the use,	134
61	Flème expelled,	11
05	Flesh spongy abated,	59
3	Fistulae,	14
5	Forceps,	14, 15, 62, 73, 141
24	For teeth,	10
25	Forehead vein,	155
26	French Barley,	173
2	Fractions;	133
34	Bloody-flux,	74, 188
35	Fundament chopped,	36, 69, 97, 112
36		63
29		
30	G Angrene,	38
04	G Groins pained	54
49	Gout,	32, 44, 52, 54, 61, 73
1	Guaiacum,	132
3	Guts wounded,	177
8		
1		
d.	H Ead-ach	36
5	H Head wounded,	49
rs	Head-vein,	152
	Head-saw,	152
	Head,	44, 57
	Hair preserved,	60, 61
		Harts

Harts suet,	139
Harts horn rasped,	130
Ham-vein,	173
Heart wounded,	176
Hickock,	67
Hony,	7. 144
Hony of Roses,	93
Hogs suet,	139

I

J Aundies,	58. 63. 75. 99.
Iliack passion	43 62.
Incision knife	7
Instruments,	1. 2
Incision sheers,	146
Joints wounded,	30
Joints cold,	44 59.
Joleb,	130
Itching,	17
Joint ache,	32. 41. 54, 55, 56.

K

K Idnies wounded,	177
Pained,	44. 47
Heat in them,	52
Knees pained,	53. 54

L

L <i>Apis medicamentosa</i> ,	145
Laske,	134
<i>Landanum Paracelsi</i> ,	
Laxatives to be in readines,	5
	Leva-

The Table.

255

Levatory the use,	9
Lancet the use,	168
Leprosie cured,	99
Lethargy cured,	56. 71.
Licorice,	132
Licorice powder,	133
Juice of Licorice,	ibid.
Lye strong,	85
Lights cured,	67
Liniment of Arcæus,	13
Linseed,	135
Liver vein,	172
Liver hurt,	176
Liver opened,	59
The tumors abated,	26
Loins eased,	61
Lungs hurt,	175
Lotion common	84

M

M ^{Atrix}	33
Comforted,	136
Mastick,	ibid.
Maturatives,	195
Measels,	99
Megrim,	56. 58.
Melancholy expelled	59. 67. 75
<i>Mel saponis,</i>	42
Milt opened,	59
Mithridate,	105
	Mill

Mill dust,	145
Middle vein,	172
Midriff wounded,	176
Morphew,	70
Mother fits,	58, 79
Months provoked,	38
Mouth sore,	68, 83, 93
Mundificatives,	194
Myrrhe,	136

N

N eedles, the use,	9
Nerves hurt,	176
Cut,	41
Comforted,	62
<i>Noli me tangere,</i>	16
<i>Nutritum Unguent.</i>	17
Nutmegs,	136

O

O ils,	4
Of Roses,	49
Dill,	50
Camomile	51
Worms,	<i>ibid.</i>
Lillies,	52
Rue,	<i>ibid.</i>
Pepper,	<i>ibid.</i>
Fox,	54
Castor,	55
Euphorbium,	56
Amber,	

The Table.

357

45
72
76
70
79
38
93
94
6
9
6
1
2
6
7
6

Amber,	57
Nutmegs,	59
Costus,	60
Wax,	61
St. Johns wort,	ibid.
Elders,	63
Linseed,	ibid.
Eggs,	64
Whelps,	65
Bays,	ibid.
Sweet Almonds,	66
Bitter Almonds,	ibid.
Vitriol,	67
Sulphur,	70
Brick-bats,	71
Turpentine,	72
Spike,	73
Antimony,	ibid.
Myrtles,	74
Origanum,	75
Golden Oyntment,	13
Operations of sundry simples,	192
Opiates to have in readiness,	5
Oxymel simple,	92

P

Pain in Aposthumes mitigated,	12, 13
Pain in wounds asswaged,	65
Palsie cured,	44, 53, 55, 65, 90, 83
Pericranium hurt,	176
Phlegm	

Phlegm expelled ;	67
Pills,	63, 121
Pills to be in readiness,	5
Golden Pills,	122
Pills Cochia,	ibid.
Pills without which,	123
Pills of Ruffus,	124
Pills of Euphorbium	ibid.
<i>Philonium Romanum</i> ,	119
<i>Philonium Persicum</i>	121
Pitch,	137
Plague,	57, 79, 104
Plurisie,	41, 67, 19
French-Pox,	75, 77
Polipody of the Oak,	130
Précipitate,	141
Plaister box,	1
Probes,	8
<i>Pulvis Arthriticus</i> .	125
Pustles,	44
Peisick cured,	72, 80
Q	
S Titching Quill, the use,	9
Q uick-silver,	142
R	
R Epercussives,	192
Restrictives,	197
Resolutives,	ibid.
Reports to make them before a Magistrate,	
190.	Ring-

The Table.

67	Ringworms,	137
121	Rosin,	130
5	Rubarb,	130
	S	
122	Salvatory the use,	2
ibid.	Saffron,	131
123	Sarsaparilla,	132
124	Saphena vein,	173
ibid.	Scalding,	42
119	Scabbiness,	17
121	Sciatica,	32, 43, 54, 55, 61, 65
137	Scrophula,	35
104	Dismembring Saw,	152
19	Sinews the hardness,	41
77	The coldness	44
30	Wounded,	51
41	Screw probe,	145
1	Sight,	58
8	Shingles,	17
25	Simples to be in readiness,	6
44	Scizzers,	8
80	Small siringe,	155
	Clyster siringe,	157
9	Spatula the use,	
42	Spinal marrow hurt,	177
	Spatula Mundana	165
12	Spatula's large,	155
7	Speculum ani,	154
1.	Speculum oris,	135
	Sperma	

<i>Sperma ceti</i>	139	T
Spleen vein,	16	T
Spleen wounded,	17	T
Spirit of Wine,	87	T
Stone in the Kidneys,	14, 51, 57, 72	T
Shot poysoned,	38	T
Scurvy,	36, 67, <i>ibid.</i> 75. 124	T
Spleen the tumors of it,	26, 47	T
Squinancy,	68	
Strophula,	35	
Struma,	<i>ibid.</i>	
Strangullion,	57	
Stitches,	61	
Stomach warmed,	44	
Wounded,	178	
Sleep procured,	40, 50, 90	
Skin cleansed,	64	
Stupefactives,	196	
Syrups to be in readiness,	4	
Of Wormwood,	89	
Of Lymons,	<i>ibid.</i>	
Of Poppies,	90	
Of Roses solutive,	91	
Of Violets,	91	
Of Sloes,	96	
Sugar,	135	
T		
T Rafine the use,	147	
Teeth made white,	70	
Tooth-		

The Table.

139	Tooth-ach,	58,70,75
16	Tongue vein,	173
17	Treacle of London,	97
87	Treacle Andromache,	99
572	Treacle Diatesaron	102
38	Trosses of red Lead,	141
24	Turpentine,	137
47	Tumors,	45
68		
	V	
35	VInegar of Wine,	85
ibid.	Vinegar of Roses,	87
57	Unguents to have ready,	3
61	Dialthæa,	41
44	Populeon,	39
78	Ægyptiacum,	38
90	Arregon,	42
64	Martiatum,	44
96	Agrippæ,	47
4	Tutia,	48
9	Splenicum,	ibid.
id.	Vomiting stayed,	70
10	Urine provoked,	61
1	Ulceratives,	199
1	Ulcers,	12,14,34,49,185
6	In the reins,	15
5	In the yard,	16
	Ulcers Cleansed,	13,14
	Cicatrized,	17
	Uvula spoon, the use,	9
		Uvula

Hivula cured,

36

W

Waters to have ready,

4

Of Balm,

79

Of Holy thistle,

72

Of Cinnamon,

80

Of Angelica,

79

Of Anniseeds,

80

Of Mint,

75

Of Roses damask,

78

Of Roses white and red,

ibid.

Of Plantain,

ibid.

Of Sassafras

75

Of Treacle,

77

Of Wormwood,

79

Doctor Stevens his Water,

83

Aqua Coelestis,

81

Wax yellow and white,

138

Weights and scales,

166

Wheat flower,

145

Wheat bran,

ibid.

White copperas

140

White starch

135

Wounds dressed,

177

In the head,

10. 56. 93.

Contused,

61. 62

Incised,

ibid.

Venemous,

ibid.

Incarned,

13. 14

Winde

The Table.

263

36 Winde diffipe

79

Women in Ti

52.57

4 Wolfe,

73

79 Wormes,

79. 83. 99

FINIS.

T*He Author hereof (by Gods help) cureth
all sorts of Agues in Young or Old, and all
manner of old Sores that are curable by Art :
He liveth at Rickmansworth in Hertford-
shire, near Watford, and is called*

THOMAS BRUGIS.

ms. to sons Joshua
Tubb Balf. sup

red
uly

1 pound of Oyle
of Rose take 1 pound
add for tounge and
half a pound
of goas and infuse
this then let it
stand in the sun seven
dayes take to every
pound of oyle 3 ounces
of Rosin & 3 ounces
of bees waxe and 2
ounces of Corkentine
and this will be a soft
agent & this is good for
the tounge & the
throat & the

a Exultant fater
a c. l. floss and p.
ross man and a p. l. 2. d
and a p. l. rod shaf
and a p. l. wanner wood
c. l. floss
and a c. l. spring water
and shrood all thos
arldes small as dust
loth all thos as Logoⁿ
as you thing fit and
as you take it of
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